

SHARP QUERIES FOR MITCHELL

Labor Leader Subjected to Pressing
Cross Examination.

EIGHT HOUR DAY AND
BOYCOTT DISCUSSED

Wayne MacVeagh for the Erie Railroad
Fits Series of Scorching Replies
But Mitchell Has Ready
Answers.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 17.—The strike investigating commission has decided to send invitations to representatives of the Illinois Coal Operators' association to appear before the commission and tell of the conditions in the state under the system of yearly agreements with the union.

President Mitchell of the miners' union resumed the stand today upon the convening of the coal strike commission and his cross examination by Wayne MacVeagh, which was begun on Saturday, was continued. Mr. MacVeagh represents the Erie company which operates the mines under the names of the Pennsylvania Coal company and the Hilldale Coal and Iron company. Mr. Mitchell, who has been on the stand since Friday morning, brought with him a number of documents and books which he frequently referred to in order to refresh his memory.

There seemed to be no falling off in the interest in the proceedings. A large number of persons patiently stood in line in the corridor of the building in the hope of gaining admittance to the hearing. Only a small portion of them were successful, the limited accommodations being almost entirely taken up by counsel for both sides and mining officials, representatives of the mine workers and workmen who are employed in the mines.

Mr. MacVeagh began his examination by reading from newspaper clippings of the methods of a labor organization known as the Operative Plasterers' association of New York against their employers.

"Do you approve or do you heartily disapprove of these methods?" asked Mr. MacVeagh.

"I should say that my union has no such rules," was Mr. Mitchell's response. Mr. MacVeagh repeated his question and Mr. Mitchell said "I can only say that in the absence of knowledge as to the causes which made them adopt such resolutions, I am not competent to pass upon the fairness or unfairness of them. On the surface and with the information you convey to me I should say they are unfair."

MINERS MUST COME FIRST.

Mr. MacVeagh referred to the subject of placing the responsibility for the increased price of coal and inquired: "Do you still feel at liberty to say that it is none of your business what additional cost the people will have to pay for their coal if that additional cost is the immediate result of your demands?"

"I have not said at any time that it was none of our business," replied Mr. Mitchell. "I have stated it was beyond our control. That we have absolutely nothing to do with the selling price of coal."

"Won't your men have to work five years to make up the loss they sustained during the strike?" Mr. MacVeagh asked.

"Not by any means," was the positive answer of Mr. Mitchell.

"Mr. Mitchell, do you think you have the right to ask for an increase in wages which, if granted, would increase the cost of living to hundreds of thousands of poor?"

The miners' representative replied that there are five hundred thousand persons in the anthracite fields who are starving and it is their fundamental right to ask for living wages in return for their labor.

DENIES REIGN OF TERROR.

The examination for a few minutes became very spirited on this phase of the consequence of the strike and then Mr. MacVeagh turned to the matter of protecting the properties during the strike.

Replying to questions by Mr. MacVeagh on the right of private parties to protect their property, Mr. Mitchell said that the provision in the miners' constitution grew out of the Homestead strike when a number of private detectives were employed as guards, most of whom are declared to have been recruited from the slums of Philadelphia and other large cities. Mr. Mitchell insisted that the city, county and state authorities were competent to handle the matter.

Raising his voice to a pitch and speaking with great fervor Mr. MacVeagh asked the witness:

"Don't you know as well as you know your name is John Mitchell, that in spite

of the authorities of this city, of this county and of this state, the whole region has been treated for five months to a veritable reign of terror?"

Mr. Mitchell calmly replied: "I don't know anything of the kind."

"Well, you will before we are through with you," was Mr. MacVeagh's retort. Commissioner Watkins here took a hand in the examination and it was brought out that none of the pickets employed by the companies represented by Mr. MacVeagh had been recruited outside of the community.

Mr. MacVeagh then read Governor Stone's proclamation calling out the troops in which the governor said there was a reign of terror in the region. Mr. Mitchell denied the correctness of the governor's assertions.

The eight hour day question was taken up and in reply to a query as to whether he had a right to limit a man's labor to eight hours a day, Mr. Mitchell replied:

"We favor a maximum of eight hours, and a moment later in answer to a similar question said: "We will accept whatever award the commission makes and that award will have precedence over the laws of the union."

WHAT PRESIDENTS HAVE DONE.

Then Mr. MacVeagh said:

"Abraham Lincoln was splitting rails and he did not limit himself to eight hours and you demand it not only for the men in the mines but for all the men above ground as well. He was doing infinitely harder work than nine-tenths of our men employed in the mines and above ground. So was Garfield when he was a body treading along the path of a canal and so was Mr. McKinley in his early life. I only mention these because they are the three victims of the spirit of anarchy which is the curse of this country today and the only serious curse affecting it."

Mr. Mitchell took quick notice of the word "anarchy" as employed by Mr. MacVeagh and with considerable spirit promptly inquired:

"Trade unions are not held responsible for it, are they?"

"No, certainly not," said Mr. MacVeagh. "Trade unions are most admirable, but you make a demand upon us that we shall prohibit every man in our employ from working more than eight hours. That strike is as perfectly inadmissible."

In answer to further questions Mr. Mitchell entered into a detailed description of the workings of the union.

ELECTION HELPED ADVANCE.

Mr. Mitchell upon the request of Judge Gray said that the officers of the union under pay had contributed thirty-seven per cent. per month of their salaries for the benefit of the striking miners. The fact was brought out that Mr. Mitchell had had telephone conferences with Senator Hanna just previous to the settlement of the strike of 1900.

"Of course that was the year in which Mr. Bryan was again a candidate for the presidency," said Mr. MacVeagh, "and you were conscious of the great apprehensions entertained by the financial interests of the country as to the possibility of his election?"

"Well, I understood they were very apprehensive," was the reply. Mr. MacVeagh asked if any advance secured by the miners was not due to that apprehension.

"I believed," said Mr. Mitchell, "that the fact that an election was pending had something to do with the early settlement of the strike."

Mr. Mitchell denied that he had had any conferences with the coal operators at that time and said that during the strike Senator Hanna had spoken to him over the telephone and had sent Daniel Keefe, president of the International Longshoremen's union to see him. He denied that, through Mr. Keefe, he agreed that if the ten per cent. increase was granted that the strike would be called off, but Senator Hanna had told him the operators had decided to make the offer of ten per cent.

PEOPLE CAN BE TRUSTED.

Mr. MacVeagh here took up the suggestion for a yearly agreement and attempted to show that the union could not control its members and therefore an agreement is impracticable.

Mr. Mitchell said there were many differences that both sides justly complain of and which he hoped would be wiped out by agreements. "I dare say," Mr. Mitchell remarked, "if our union violates its contracts the people of this country will take good care that we have no union left. There will be no question about that and if the operators violate it the people of the United States will see that they regret it."

Mr. Mitchell said that this was a country of majorities, whereupon Mr. MacVeagh replied:

"Yes, but God with one is a majority. If a man is doing right, He is on his side."

The court room was convulsed when Mr. Mitchell answered that he would be willing to leave the whole dispute to God.

and the Illinois miners who belong to Mr. Mitchell's organization. At the suggestion of counsel on both sides invitations will be sent to other soft coal operators, a list of whom will be handed to the commission later.

BOYCOTT DISCUSSED.

Mr. MacVeagh seeking a direct answer to his inquiries regarding boycotts asked the witness why he could not use his influence to put an end to boycotting and to further intimidation of men, women and children, whose lives have been made unendurable.

Mitchell responded that it was the very fathers and husbands of this people, who had themselves made their families unendurable. MacVeagh, drawing himself closer to where the witness was sitting said to him:

"If such cases are shown you until you grow weary of them, as I will show you, will you then agree to take drastic, thorough going, effectual measures to root it out as you would any other deadly, unmanly, un-American, cowardly practice?"

This question Mr. Mitchell answered by saying that people have a perfect right to do whatever they chose provided they came within the law.

When asked if he countenanced the stoppage of funerals, the preventing a physician attending a non-unionist or a member of his family Mr. Mitchell declared that he did not.

Mr. Mitchell was handed a photograph of a young woman school teacher, who it was alleged, had been dismissed from her position because her father had been a non-unionist and was asked if it was fair to rob her of her place on that account. Judge Gray repeated the question. "As a general proposition," said Mr. Mitchell, "I should say no. It is going to an extreme which no labor organization advocates." He said, however, that under some conditions it would impair the efficiency of the teacher, because the pupils, the children of men on strike would not obey and therefore it was proper to petition for the teacher's removal until at least matters had quieted down.

SHOULD KEEP HIS OATH.

Mr. Mitchell in response to questions by Mr. MacVeagh and Judge Gray declared that a member of a trade union who was a member of a state militia should not escape service but should willingly perform all the duties of citizenship and accept all the responsibilities that go with them.

A recess was announced at this point. At the beginning of the afternoon session Mr. MacVeagh went back to the question of whether or not the poor would have to bear the burden of the increase in wages if granted. Nothing new was brought out except the statement from Mr. Mitchell that labor unions are democratic bodies, the members of which decide themselves whether or not they shall go on strike.

The question of boycott was taken up again.

A long line of questions followed on the matter of boycotts and Mr. MacVeagh again pressed Mr. Mitchell hard for a straight out expression on boycotts. The attorney read a list of fourteen men who were killed during the strike and Mr. Mitchell said that a number of these were killed by coal and iron police and that of the fourteen, ten of them did not belong to the union. A list of the seriously injured was also out in evidence by Mr. MacVeagh.

WILLIAM HORLICKS GIFT

As Senior Warden of St. Luke's
Church He Buys Schlig Property
for Parish Uses.

From the pulpit of the St. Luke's church Sunday morning Rev. Arthur P. per announced that the senior warden of the parish has purchased and presented to the church, the Schlig property located on Seventh street adjoining the church on the west.

Mr. William Horlick is the senior warden alluded to and it is said the price paid for the property was \$1,500. The gift is a magnificent one, generous on the part of Mr. Horlick and highly appreciated by the St. Luke's parish.

The building is known as the Union Saloon and is said to have been the first sample room ever established in the city of Racine south of Sixth street. The late John Schlig was the owner and upon many occasions, the St. Luke's people made efforts to buy the property, but without success, the price placed on it being too high. It was desired to build the Guild hall upon this property before it was erected. Recently parties offered \$200 more than was received for it, but the heirs promised that it should go to the St. Luke's church and kept their word.

OBITUARY.

Hansen

Walter Hansen, son of ex-Alderman Hansen formerly of this city, died at his home in Milwaukee Sunday morning, Nov. 16th, of spinal meningitis, due to an injury received in an accident eleven weeks ago. He was a remarkably bright little lad and greatly beloved by all who knew him.

The funeral will take place from the home of his grand parents, 922 Forest street this city Tuesday, Nov. 18th, at 2 p. m.

CONTRACT HAS BEEN AWARDED

A. H. Hareus & Company Will Erect
New Public Library Building.

THEIR BID LOWEST OF
SIX OTHERS RECEIVED

Forty-One Thousand Dollars the Price—
Next Lowest Was \$43,000—Bid Does
Not Include Heating, Furniture
and Light Fixtures.

A. H. Hareus & Co., of Racine, has been awarded the contract for constructing the new \$50,000 library building, their bid being \$41,000, but it does not include the furniture, steam heating nor the lighting fixtures. The board of directors of the Racine Library association met and awarded the contract Saturday night.

Bids were first received for the work about two weeks ago. At that time there were six in all. The board considered them high; in fact all exceeded the estimates. For that reason the bids were not made public and it was decided that modifications could be made by the bidders so as to possibly bring the figures down.

If it was these modified bids that were considered at the Saturday meeting and Hareus & Co. were the lowest and it was unanimously voted to give them the contract. An agreement was arrived at between the directors not to make public the balance of the bids, but it was admitted that the next lowest was about \$43,000.

This week the contract will be drawn up and if Hareus & Co., sign it work of making excavations for the structure will be commenced and an effort made to get it in before cold weather sets in. As has already been stated in the Journal, the building will be erected at the corner of Main and Seventh streets, with \$50,000 donated by Andrew Carnegie. The money is in the hands of Mr. Carnegie's agent at an eastern city and the Racine library board has the authority to draw against the same as fast as the work progresses.

The bid of \$41,000 leaves \$9,000 for the heating, furniture and lighting fixtures, which it is believed is sufficient. Some time ago a picture of the new building, with a description, was published in these columns.

BABCOCK WITHDRAWS; CANNON ENDORSED

Wisconsin Congressman Retires in
Favor of Illinois Candidate.

At Republican Caucus of Congressmen and
Senators in Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Cliches "Uncle Joe's" Chances.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 17.—At a meeting of the Wisconsin congressional delegation here Saturday afternoon, Representative Babcock announced his retirement from the race for the speakership in favor of Congressman Cannon of Illinois.

When the speakership question was taken up, which was held in the Hotel Pfister, the delegation, after considerable discussion, accepted the suggestion of Mr. Babcock and declared unanimously for Mr. Cannon as Wisconsin's choice.

Congressman Babcock has sent telegrams to each of the Republican members of congress from the state, asking them to meet him here for consultation on the speakership. Those who responded in person were Congressman Cooper of the first district, Adams of the second, Otjen of the fourth, Stafford of the fifth, Esch of the seventh and Jenkins of the eleventh. Congressman Brown of the tenth district and Minor of the ninth, notified Mr. Babcock that they would be unable to attend, but would be satisfied with whatever the remainder of the delegation decided to do. Congressman Davidson of the eighth district was expected to attend the meeting, but failed to connect.

KEEP OUT OF FIGHT.

Mr. Babcock admitted that he has been promised good support by friends in other states, but he felt that it would be better to keep out of the fight. He then proposed that the delegation should throw its solid support to Congressman Cannon. He pointed out the advantages which had come to the delegation by their united support of Speaker Henderson when he needed help the most and argued that the same result was likely at the present time. The members discussed the matter carefully and in the end decided that Congressman Babcock was right in his position.

The outcome of the meeting, as far as the speakership was concerned, was a source of unbounded astonishment to the politicians who had filled the lobbies of the Pfister during the day. The more

so as after the delegation had decided to support Mr. Babcock a report to that effect was made.

Mr. Babcock has nothing to say beyond what is given in a public statement. Among his friends, however, it is said he felt that if he ran for speaker he would be looked upon as the candidate for revisionists, and after a careful count of noses he found that it would be touch and go as to whether he won or not. Therefore, he preferred to carry his strength to Congressman Cannon, especially as he has, it is believed, pledges from Mr. Cannon regarding the organization of the new house, when he and his friends who now carry their strength to the Illinois congressman, will be properly taken care of.

MR. BABCOCK'S STATEMENT.

At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Babcock gave the following statement to the press:

"The office of speaker of the house is one of the highest importance, and of great power and responsibility. His power is limited only by the will of the house. The speaker of the fifty-eighth congress should, in view of the present conditions, be selected with peculiar care, and with serious regard for party harmony in Republican policies. He should be chosen without incurring obligations that might weaken the organization of the house, so that he would be free to use his best judgment to make the organization the strongest possible, to the end that public measures may be considered without prejudice, and to the end that the greatest good may be accomplished for the greatest number."

"While I fully appreciate the great honor you have conferred upon me, and the great compliment to me and to our state involved in the unsolicited offer of support from other states as a whole, and from individual members, I believe that I should consider this subject in an absolutely impersonal way, laying aside all merely personal ambition."

"The first and most important thing to be considered is a harmonious organization, one that will bring to the speaker all the elements of strength in the party. The east has several distinguished gentlemen whose names have been mentioned for speaker, among them Seneca E. Payne and J. S. Sherman of New York, John Dalzel of Pennsylvania, C. E. Littlefield of Maine and in the middle west Theodore E. Burton of Ohio."

CANDIDATE OF WEST.

"The west proper has but one announced candidate, Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, the veteran leader of the house, ripe in experience, courageous, wise and above reproach, whose highest ambition would be I do not doubt, to faithfully promote the success of Republican principles, to give due heed to public sentiment on the great questions that confront us now and are likely to be considered in the fifty-eighth congress and to maintain that co-operation of the house with the senate so necessary to wise and careful legislation."

If I should enter the field as a candidate it would mean a long drawn out contest that might leave scores that would in the end prevent that harmony of organization which in the public interest should be preserved, especially in the west."

Mr. Babcock in closing declares we must support the president and give his administration a strong and candid support. He declares he appreciates the kind tender of support of his colleagues, but is constrained to believe the west should present but one candidate for this high office. He concludes by formally withdrawing from the contest for speaker.

ENDORSED BY RACINE MEN

Leading Republicans Declare Action
of Wisconsin Congressman Com-
mendable and Wise.

Racine politicians were considerably surprised Saturday night when they learned that Congressman Babcock, of Wisconsin, had withdrawn from the race as a candidate for speaker of the house of representatives and that the Wisconsin congressman, in session at Milwaukee, had endorsed Congressman Cannon, of Illinois.

Leading Republicans of Racine believe that the Wisconsin congressman acted wisely in view of the fact that Mr. Babcock had withdrawn from the field. Below are a few of the interviews:

O. W. Johnson, state senator-elect—I believe that Congressman Cannon is the best fitted man from experience and capacity, of all the candidates named, except Babcock, for speaker. If Mr. Babcock will favor, rather than discourage certain reductions in the tariff, by means of commercial or reciprocity treaties, I would much prefer to see him the next speaker of the house. The endorsement is all right.

B. B. Northrop, leading banker—Now that Mr. Babcock has withdrawn, the sentiment of the northwest ought to be unanimous for Congressman Cannon for speaker, and his endorsement is to be commended.

Ex-Assemblyman William T. Lewis—Inasmuch as Congressman Babcock has withdrawn, in my judgment Congressman Cannon is the most available western

man. It appears to me it is rather premature to elect a speaker at this time.

Frank M. Roberts—I believe that it was good policy to endorse Congressman Cannon as a western man, after Mr. Babcock withdrew.

C. C. Gittings, member state central committee—The fact that Mr. Babcock withdrew and Mr. Cannon is one of the oldest and ablest men in the house of representatives, should make the endorsement entirely satisfactory to all western congressmen.

Arthur Pugh—A western man should be chosen for the speakership and Mr. Cannon, from his long experience seems to be the best fitted of the western candidates. With Babcock withdrawn the Wisconsin congressman can afford to endorse Mr. Cannon. The president is an eastern man; the speaker of the senate an eastern man and the west is entitled to the speakership of the house.

F. W. Starbuck, editor Racine Journal—"The fact that Congressman Babcock has withdrawn, it would naturally follow that the Wisconsin congressman would endorse Congressman Cannon. While I believe it is a little early to select a candidate for speaker, the endorsement of Mr. Cannon is satisfactory to Western Republicans."

R. M. Boyd—So far as I know Congressman Cannon is very satisfactory to western members of congress. He is regarded as a man of a great deal of ability and amply competent to fill the position. I think the endorsement is a good one.

H. J. Smith, postmaster—I would seem to me from my observation of the situation that Congressman Cannon is the logical candidate and that the endorsement was a wise one.

M. F. Culley—The withdrawal of Congressman Babcock from the race for speakership practically makes it the imperative duty of the Wisconsin delegation to accord Congressman Cannon, of Illinois, their united support and their endorsement as well. Mr. Cannon is safe, sound and conservative on all questions of a national character and would undoubtedly fill the position with credit to himself, the great west and the entire country.

Congressman Cooper today received a telegram from Congressman Cannon, thanking him for the support of the Wisconsin delegation, and also stating that Illinois and Iowa had taken similar action.

TO STAND ANOTHER YEAR

Only Improvements to Racine
County Poorhouse Recommended.

\$1,200 to be so Expended—Supervisor of
Assessments Will be Elected Next
Thursday Morning.

Members of the Racine county board of supervisors, as a committee of the whole, after visiting the Racine county insane asylum, and the Racine county poor house, returned to the city this morning and went into session at 10 o'clock.

The committee reported on their visit to the county house. They report having made a careful investigation of the building and premises and found everything in good order. The stock was well taken care of, also the crops were found in abundance and well cared for. They made a careful inspection of the house from basement to garret and found everything in fine order. The bed clothing was neat and clean in all departments. There were twenty-one inmates and they appear to be well taken care of and they commend heartily the keeper, Mr. Hankinson and his estimable wife, and also the agents of the poor for the manner they have discharged their duties. The committee recommended that the agents be instructed and authorized to proceed and make the following improvements: Build a kitchen with coal cellar under and bedrooms above; that the roof on the old building be reshingled; that the entire house be repainted; steps built and make other improvements at a cost not to exceed \$1,200.

A resolution was adopted fixing next Thursday morning at 10 o'clock as the time for the election of a supervisor of assessments.

One of the supervisors said that in regard to the bill of Edwin Morse for \$586 for services, that the opinion of the district attorney would be secured and that if he said it was a legal charge it will be allowed. If not it will be disallowed.

A petition was received from the supervisors of the town of Caledonia asking that a new bridge be built across Root river, known as the Hass bridge, at a cost not to exceed \$4,200, and that the county board pay half of the amount. Referred to the finance committee.

SULTAN OF JOHORE TO VISIT ST. LOUIS EXPO

SINGAPORE, Nov. 17.—At a recent audience the King of Siam expressed to Commissioner Barrett of the St. Louis exposition, his extreme pleasure at the reception accorded the crown prince in the United States.

The sultan of Johore, Malay peninsula, will make a tour of America in 1904 and will visit the St. Louis exposition.

LABOR LEADERS IN HOT FIGHT

Gompers and Shaffer to Settle
Differences Once and for All.

CONTEST PRECIPITATED
ON FLOOR OF CONVENTION

Both Parties Agree to Investigation by
Committee of Shaffer's Charges
Against Gompers and
Mitchell.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—The old dispute between President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers and President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor broke out afresh in the labor convention this morning and there is every prospect that on this occasion the fight will be to a finish. The charges were originally made by President Shaffer after the termination of the great steel strike of 1901. They were to the effect that President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers had been guilty of un-union like conduct in refusing to support his organization in its fight. They, on the other hand, asserted that the association over which President Shaffer presided was trying to violate its agreements and that his stand was untenable. Delegate Sheridan of the Amalgamated association, a colleague of President Shaffer in the convention, caused a sensation by asking unanimous consent to introduce a resolution calling for an investigation of the charges. Both parties announced that they courted the investigation and it will be referred to a special committee of five, two to be selected by President Gompers, two by President Shaffer and the four to choose the fifth. After the adjournment President Shaffer asserted with great emphasis:

"The entire thing is a scheme to injure me and to discredit me so that I cannot be re-elected. I had no part in the presentation of the resolution offered by Sheridan and I believe that he and Gompers are in collusion regarding it."

When this statement was made to Mr. Sheridan he denied that there was any co-operation between himself and President Gompers. The latter said:

"Mr. Shaffer may be entirely correct when he says he did not desire the introduction of the resolution, but it is utterly false to say that I am in league with Sheridan or anybody else in this matter."

RAILROAD COLLISION

Stub Passenger Train on the Mil-
waukee Road Strikes Hand Car.

Placed on the Main Track by Boys—Lads
Take to Their Heels and Manage
to Escape.

There was a smash-up on the southwestern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway yesterday afternoon, near the Eighth street viaduct, a collision occurring between a hand car and the stub passenger train bound west. The hand car was wrecked, but the train was not derailed and escaped injury.

A number of boys were at fault for the whole affair. The lads got an old hand car, placed it on the main track and were enjoying themselves riding back and forth, when the passenger train came around the curve. The boys saw that they did not have time to take the car out of the way, so they jumped off and ran for dear life.

The engineer of the train saw the obstruction and put on the air brakes, but could not stop the train in time to avoid a collision. The car was tossed off the track and completely wrecked. The train crew chased the boys, but they were good sprinters and escaped near the J. I. Case Power Works.

Had the train been going at a fast rate it might have been derailed and a bad accident resulted. There were a few passengers on the train at the time. Efforts will be made to ascertain the names of the boys.

IN VIOLENT ERUPTION

Volcano Kilauwa in Hawaii Shows Angriest
Mood in 20 Years.

HONOLULU, Nov. 17.—A wireless message received here this morning from the island of Hawaii states that the volcano Kilauwa has broken out in the most violent eruption for the past 20 years. Kilauwa has shown mild intermittent activity since the outbreak of St. Pierre.

It is possible those eleven Cuban children might be permitted to enter this country without disturbing our governmental fabric.

The Racine Journal.

The Journal for 1902.

The Weekly Journal is a sixteen-page journal, containing interesting correspondence from county towns and the news of the adjacent county and county seat up to the morning of publication. It is now issued in two sections of eight pages, seven columns each, on Tuesday and Friday of each week, practically making a semi-weekly Journal. The markets are revised up to date of each issue and the columns are filled with the latest telegraphic news and selected miscellaneous matter. The editorial page is a feature and the department well sustained.

The Weekly Journal endeavors to give the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are articles of interest and are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and avoid all local gossip with offensive personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news in a readable form and will continue in its efforts to give its readers every satisfaction possible.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar (\$1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premiums are intended for all subscribers alike and subscribers who for any reason may be unable to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

THE PREMIUM LIST.

The Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean one year, for \$1.50.

The Journal and New York Tribune Farmer, one year for \$1.50.

The Journal and New York Tri-Weekly Tribune, one year for \$1.90.

The Journal and Farm and Home one year, for \$1.50.

The Journal and Woman's Home Companion, one year for \$1.50.

The Journal and Conkey's Monthly, one year for \$1.45.

The Journal and Farm and Fireside, one year for \$1.45.

The Journal and Farm and Fireside one year, with the new People's Atlas of the World with maps in colors, 167 pages, \$1.75.

The Journal and Farm and Home and including "Homemade Concoctions," a volume of 650 pages with illustrations, one year for \$1.25.

The Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, \$1.50. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year, with Picturesque Philippines, for \$2.00.

The Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year, and the new People's Atlas of the world with maps in colors, 167 pages, for \$2.20.

The Journal one year and Professor Gleason's celebrated horse book, \$1.25.

The Journal one year, and Thorne's new and complete poultry book, revised by the poultry editor of Farm and Fireside, \$1.25.

Important Notice.

Should any publication continue sending to any subscriber to whom it may have been ordered sent as a premium by us after the expiration of the one year agreed by us, we request every such subscriber to at once refuse to take such publication out of his postoffice, instructing the postmaster to that effect. The Journal will in no event be responsible for the same after the year for which it has been duly paid.

Order Premium Wanted With Paper.

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of payment for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the provision that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper.

Map of Wisconsin.

The Journal one year and large sized up-to-date map of Wisconsin, \$1.25. To Journal subscribers by mail 35 cents. This map has on reverse side a complete map of the world, with latest statistics of population and area of the different countries. This map should be in every family.

Reportorial Notes

in and out the city.

A change in the weather.

The storm came, though belated.

Wood and lumber thieves are said to be operating quite extensively in various parts of the city.

It is understood that the residents of Mt. Pleasant will object to an isolation hospital being located in that town.

Work of remodeling the new Masonic Temple building is progressing rapidly and will be ready for occupancy by Jan. 1.

Charles C. Jensen, aged ten years, fell from a wagon on Milwaukee street yesterday, breaking his right arm above the elbow.

Farmer Brown of Caledonia, was in the city this morning looking after three boys who stole apples and nuts from his farm. Two bags full were carried away.

Divers are at work trying to find the leak in the water main which crosses the river directly in front of the life saving station. It will be several days before the leak can be repaired.

Supplementary bids for the construction of the new \$50,000 library building were received yesterday afternoon, by the library board. A meeting will be held this evening to look over the bids and possibly award the contract.

Articles of incorporation were filed at

the register of deed's office by the Junction Furniture company with a capital stock of \$4,000. The incorporators are Peter Christensen, Knud F. Jacobsen, Sophia Jacobsen and Anna Christensen. Drs. Meit and Newell of Watervord examined into the mental condition of Sophia Banstion at her home in Watervord. They found her to be insane and today Judge Heck committed her to the asylum.

The recruiting station which was opened two weeks ago at the Racine post-office closed up this morning and left for Chicago. There were no persons from this city who enlisted. Some made application and were unable to pass the examination required.

The Thanksgiving dinner for the poor, being arranged by the members of the Volunteers of America, assisted by Rev. A. C. Grier, will be one of the largest affairs of the kind attempted here in a long time. The promoters are being greatly encouraged by the citizens.

The new offices of the Case Flow company will be occupied by them the middle of next week. The floor space is ten times the size of the old offices and have all the modern improvements. These offices will be among the handsomest in the city of Racine.

Charles Barry, local agent of the Barry Bros. Transportation company, desires to have the Journal state that the company has not been bought by the alleged trust in fact that the boats are not and will not be sold, but remain in the hands of the present company.

Yesterday there was an unusually interesting case tried in the Municipal court before a jury. Dr. L. E. Hall brought action against Charles Ewe, to recover \$125 for dental work. The jury after hearing all of the evidence, brought in a verdict for Dr. Hall, for \$75 and costs.

Yesterday afternoon, Congressman H. A. Cooper, R. M. Boyd and Harry Leonard were out at North Point, securing pictures of the land which it is believed will be selected for the proposed new naval station and school. These pictures are being taken at suggestion of the government officials.

The danger of leaping on and off street cars was illustrated yesterday on Main street, when a traveling man, with a suitcase in each hand, attempted to leave a moving car. He fell and struck the pavement hard, injuring his hands and knees, besides ruining a suit of clothing. The suitcases were also covered with mud.

Peter Diechler, while engaged running a lather at the S. Freeman & Sons Manufacturing company, met with a distressing accident yesterday. A dog, which he was using, slipped from his hand, struck his hand between the fore finger and thumb and penetrated clean through the hand, also breaking the thumb. Dr. Nott was called to attend the injury. There is great danger of blood poisoning.

Today the members of the Racine county board of Supervisors are inspecting the Racine county poor house in the town of Yorkville. It is admitted that the buildings are old and should be torn down and a new structure erected, but the county is too poor to afford it at present. The condition of the place is good and is due to the manner in which the keeper and his wife conduct things.

People who were waiting for the 7:50 south bound train last night, did not have a good word for the crew of the train as when the depot was reached, it did not stop and many were under the impression that the engineer did not know that the Racine station was reached. That was probably the reason, as when half way between the Junction and depot the engine was stopped and backed up to allow the passengers to go aboard.

In a recent issue of one of the leading leather papers was found the following: "Fred Platz of Racine has taken charge of the Salmon Brook Leather company at Nashua, N. H., which will turn out a line of chrome calf shoes." For the past six months, Mr. Platz has been in Quebec, Canada, where he was superintendent of one of the tanneries producing chrome shoes and for a number of years was assistant superintendent at the Platz Leather company of this city, which was destroyed by fire.

A gasoline launch, containing William Armstrong, James Collier, Tom Bishop and Mr. Gallagher, agent of the Milwaukee Sentinel, departed last night at 6:30 o'clock for Kenosha. They took respective positions as captain, mate, engineer and pilot and when they were well out into the lake, the high rollers tossed the boat in a dangerous manner. While at Kenosha they were the guests of Dr. Spaulding who entertained them in a royal manner. Dr. Spaulding accompanied the Racine boys to their home in this city and later departed on a morning train for his home at Kenosha.

Rudolph Janacek, the young musician who attempted to kill his sweetheart, and sentenced to Waupun for a term of two years, was this morning taken to the prison by Sheriff Raumann. A friend of the young man accompanied him to the prison. Janacek believes that he will recover his health within the two years, for he cannot touch liquor, which appears to have brought him to his present condition and position.

Walter Cartwright, who is employed as porter at the Belvidere hotel, was the victim of a joke played upon him by a number of young men of this city. He was telephoned yesterday afternoon to call at the police office at once and on his arrival at the office enquired what was wanted with him. The desk sergeant was amazed and did not know what to say, and upon investigating the matter found that he was asked to report to watch the supposed haunted house on the North Side. Walter, who is rather nervous, thanked the officer for telling him he was not wanted and departed for the nearest cafe to get a decoction to quiet his chattering teeth.

Up to the present time, County Clerk Bell has issued nine hundred and fourteen hunter's licenses this season.

Ex-Speaker Bradford will, it is said, be a candidate for the speakership of the next assembly. Geo. H. Ray, speaker of the last assembly, is also a candidate, as is Lenroot of northern Wisconsin.

Social and Personal.

Mrs. E. A. Jones lies sick at her home 807 Park avenue.

Mrs. Hall of California, is the guest of Mrs. W. T. Lewis of Main street.

Miss Jennie Harding is confined to her home on Wisconsin street with sickness.

Miss Grace Byron of Kenosha is spending a few days with friends in this city. Carl Nelson and Tom Bishop left this morning for a week's hunting trip at Eagle lake.

Miss Mamie Oile departed today to spend a few days with her brother at Milwaukee.

Miss Lizzie Rammelt of Franksville, is visiting her brother, C. Rammelt, 1209 Highland avenue.

Miss Henrietta Kessell, of Milwaukee, is spending several days with Mrs. Kessell, of Villa street.

Mrs. M. Wood, who has been quite sick at her home 952 Washington avenue is slowly improving.

Mrs. Ada Steward, of Salem, Wis., is visiting with her cousin, Miss Inez Cornell, of College avenue.

Mrs. John Phillips, who has been spending the week in Milwaukee, returned to her home today.

E. W. Dean left this city last night for Milwaukee, where he will remain over Sunday visiting friends.

Miss Gretchen Rickman, who has been visiting at La Crosse for the past month, returned to her home today.

William Amman returned to his home today at Judah, Wis., after spending a week with his parents on Villa street.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gattacker of Fond du Lac are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Naylor of Mound avenue.

The Misses Clara and Ida Hiltbrunn of Crete, Neb., are visiting at the home of Mrs. George Schneider on Randolph street.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hopkins of Milwaukee are in the city to attend the funeral of Myrtle Bligh, which was held this afternoon.

Miss Anna Karr, who has been the guest of Miss Rose Lichter for the past week, returned today to her home at Hales Corners.

In the near future a concert will be given by Mr. Leo Teckonius at Chicago. It will be under the management of Prof. Emil Liebling.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hyde, who have been visiting at Cleveland, Ohio, for the past few weeks, have returned today to their home in this city.

Mrs. Oscar Cline and Mrs. William Strong of Chicago, are spending a week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Krug of North Main street.

George Long and wife of Fortage, who have been visiting friends and relatives in the city for the past week, returned to their home today.

Miss Ida Schneider entertained a number of her friends last night at her home on Randolph street. A pleasant evening was spent by those in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. George Davis of Oshkosh, N. Y., are spending a few days with friends in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Davis will probably make Racine their future home.

Mrs. J. H. Neer, who has been visiting friends and relatives in the city, left today for Atlanta, Ga., where she will spend the winter with her son Clifford L. Neer.

Mrs. E. A. Miller, who has been visiting her sons, W. H. and L. D. Miller, has gone to Iowa City, Iowa, to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. E. O. Fiske.

The Misses Jennie Saunders and Eunice Hughes who have been visiting Mrs. Saunders of 512 Park avenue, departed today for their home in Washington, D. C.

Miss Dora Schlemmer of Burlington and Miss Katherine Schlemmer of Rock Valley, Iowa, are spending several days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Englehardt of Center street.

Edward McDonald, Clarence Livingston and Frank Baker leave today for Cincinnati, Ohio, where they will be in attendance at the exposition which will be held at that place next week.

E. J. Pennington will leave this city on next Saturday for Cincinnati, where he will place a number of his automobiles on exhibition at the exposition which will be held at that place.

George Foster was tendered a surprise party last night at his home 1125 North Michigan street by twenty-five of his friends. The evening was spent in games and singing followed by dainty refreshments.

Mrs. Anton Johnson entertained a number of her friends last night at her home on LaSalle street. Only her lady friends were present and all had a good time. Refreshments were served during the evening's entertainment.

John Schultz was tendered a surprise party last night at his home on Sixteenth street by fifty of his friends. The occasion was his forty-fifth birthday anniversary and the best of friends surprised him in a royal manner. He was the recipient of many presents.

Dr. F. B. Hargreaves of Evanston, who has been in the city for the past two months, is preparing a bill for the compulsory treatment of inebriates and narcotics which will be placed before the legislature to act upon. This movement is backed by prominent people of this city and Kenosha and with proper handling will no doubt be passed upon. The doctor states if this bill is passed it will be a good step to cure all drunkards and morphia people in the state of Wisconsin.

Up to the present time, County Clerk Bell has issued nine hundred and fourteen hunter's licenses this season.

THREE SHOTS FIRED AT KING

But Italian Anarchist's Revolver Contained Blank Cartridges

LEOPOLD OF THE BELGIANS TARGET FOR AN ASSASSIN

Police Rescue Assassin From Frenzied Peoples Hands—Prisoner Declares It Was His Intention to Kill the King.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 15.—Three shots were fired at the king of the Belgians this morning as he was proceeding to the cathedral to attend a Te Deum in memory of the late Queen Marie Henriette. No one was hurt.

The man who fired the shots is an Italian. He stood in front of the bank of Brussels. The other chambers of his revolver proved to be blank, so it is presumed that those fired were equally harmless. The man was immediately arrested and the police had some difficulty in rescuing him from the hands of the crowd. He gave the name of Robini.

The Royal cortege consisted of several carriages, besides that of the king, containing the count and countess of Flanders, Prince and Princess Albert of Flanders, the Princess Clementine and maids of honor.

When examined by the police, Robini confessed that he intended to shoot King Leopold and said he held anarchist beliefs.

\$80,000 SCHOOL BONDS

Finance and Education Committees Will Recommend the Issue

Plans for Remodeling the Garfield School Accepted—Work to be Commenced Soon as Possible.

Last evening the finance, education and other committees held a meeting at the city hall, and part of the time members of the board of education were present. The object of the meeting was to decide upon needed improvements to the Garfield, Lincoln and Washington schools the conditions of which were published in the Journal of this week.

After considerable discussion it was decided to recommend to the council that \$80,000 school bonds be issued for school purposes. The report will be made to the city council on Monday night.

The plans and specifications of Guilbert & Rugh, for a new addition to the Garfield school, or in other words for the tearing out of the old center building, which is a regular fire trap, and replacing it with a modern building, were accepted and the work will be done as soon as possible. No definite action was taken in regard to the necessary improvements at the Washington and Lincoln schools, but this will be attended to as soon as the council get around to it.

Residents of the north and west sides will be pleased to learn of the action of the committees, fully realizing the necessity of good, clean and healthy school houses.

HIT IN EYE BY MISSILE

Henry Botke May Lose Sight Because of Shooter's Carelessness.

Henry Botke, who is employed as lowerman at the West street crossing of the Northwestern road, met with a serious accident last evening while on his way home. He had completed his day's work at 8 o'clock and left the tower for his residence on North Erie street and when between Hamilton and Albert on the Milwaukee road a shot supposed to be from an air rifle hit him above the right eye. He was stunned and fell to the ground, thinking that he had been hit in the eye with a large rock. In the course of a few minutes he regained consciousness and was able to walk to his home which is quite a distance from where the accident occurred. On his arrival, medical aid was summoned, and it is thought that the sight of the eye can be saved, as the pain has begun to leave the injured optic.

HAUNTED HOUSE COMES IN FOR MORE PROMINENCE

A number of young men of this city decided last night to watch the house that is supposed to be haunted on the North side. At 10 o'clock they appeared and walked around the house several times when some yelled and all made a run to a place of safety. Shortly after this occurred two young men with their lady companions looked over the house and not knowing that some one was in the house watching thought they would show the ladies their nerve. They walked to the rear of the house and lifted the cellar door to scare the girls, when Oscar Reiman came out of the side door and used one of the gentlemen as a punching bag for five minutes. This house is being watched every night and it is stated that the young man who is doing the work is known and if caught will be dealt with severely and punished.

Ex-Speaker Bradford will, it is said, be a candidate for the speakership of the next assembly. Geo. H. Ray, speaker of the last assembly, is also a candidate, as is Lenroot of northern Wisconsin.

NOVELTY WORKS ARE DAMAGED

Fire Breaks Out in Racine Novelty Company Plant Last Evening

Value of the Factory \$3,000—Damage Estimated at From \$3,000 to \$4,000—Caught From Boiler—Insured for \$2,000.

Between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock last night Miss Mabel Higgins discovered fire issuing from a three story building in the rear of No. 1612 Winslow street, occupied by the Racine Novelty company. Without delay she hurried into the home of Mr. Fred Blandin, one of the largest owners of the property and made known her discovery to Mrs. Blandin, who quickly investigated and saw fire raging on the interior of the factory.

Without delay she called her husband, who was visiting at a neighbor's and notified him and at the same time the fire department was notified and responded. The firemen found quite a serious conflagration going in the old part of the factory and directly over the boiler. Three streams were soon playing on the flames but fire companies 2, 3 and 5 and it was only a short time before the fire was under perfect control and out.

Fire Marshal Cape, Mr. Blandin and others made a hasty view of the damage, finding that the interior of the plant with stock and machinery, was greatly damaged, but an estimate could not be placed upon the damage at that time.

Mr. Blandin stated that the company manufactured automobile bodies, ironing boards, piano stools, packing boxes and other articles, and employ about twenty men. The value of the property is placed at \$3,000 and the damage will possibly amount to \$4,000. There is an insurance of \$2,000.

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No doubt the building will be re-built and business resumed as soon as possible. How the fire originated is not known, but supposed to have caught from the boiler.

The fire department did excellent work and several thousand people were at the fire as is usually the case when a conflagration occurs early in the evening.

A COLLECTION OF VALUABLE RELICS

One of the most valuable collections of curiosities and relics ever placed on exhibition in the Belle City is that which may be seen in the window of Joe Lachet's place of business at 612 State street.

This collection was gathered by Mr. Lachet, who served four years in the United States navy, and his brother, Mathew, who is now serving in the navy being stationed in China.

This collection comprises 400 articles taken from all parts of the world, and among the many articles a few are here mentioned. He has a picture of the first battle where blood was shed between the United States and Spain. This battle took place on May 11th, where Ensign Bagley and six other men were killed at Curdenas in the southern part of Cuba; a number of shells and relics taken from Spanish boats sunk during battles, also two hundred pieces of money from all parts of the world, consisting of coins from China, Manila, Gibraltar, Santiago, Cuba, Central America, South America and Jerusalem.

MUNICIPAL LIGHTING PLANT FOR MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 15.—The pet plan of Mayor Rose for a municipal lighting plant is in a fair way to direct accomplishment. The council finance committee has recommended for passage a resolution to provide that the legislature shall be asked to pass a law permitting the city to appropriate the surplus water revenues for the purpose of establishing such a plant. It seems likely to be passed by the council.

General Young ably defends the honor of the American army in the Philippines in an address at Washington.

If the Baby Is Crying Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, always all pain, cures colic, cures the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

It is the best of all.

FARMS FOR SALE

Local and Marathon County Lands. Also Residences, Stores and Shops.

FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE

J. Z. COLLIER, UNION GROVE, WISCONSIN

FRANK CLEMMENS, Dealer in

Harness, Whips, Robes, Blankets and Axle Grease.

Repairing of Harness a Specialty.

WEST RACINE, WIS.

FREE! FREE! FREE!

Get The Double Refined English Steel Razor Absolutely Free.

This Razor is warranted to last a lifetime. You will send us your name and address and we will send you the Warmed Razor with full instructions.

THE GUARANTY CO., Racine, Wis.

1318, Racine Street.

By order of the court, the following matter will be heard and continued at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the application of John F. Cheves to admit to probate the last will and testament of John F. Cheves, deceased, and for the appointment of said John F. Cheves as executor thereof.

Dated Oct. 17, 1902.

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COOPER'S VOICE IN OPPOSITION

Is Opposed to Action on Speakership Question at Present Time

THINKS STEP UNWISE
AND ALSO PREMATURE

Henderson's Successor Will Not Be Named
for Fifteen Months—Question a National One, Not State, Says Mr. Cooper.

Representative H. A. Cooper of the First district is going to the meeting of the Republican members-elect of the Wisconsin congressional delegation Saturday, determined to advocate the postponement of action on the speakership question. Mr. Cooper has had no communication with the other members of the delegation on the subject, but he is pronounced in the belief that it will be unwise for Wisconsin to assume a stand so far in advance of the time when the successor to Speaker Henderson is to be chosen.

No conference between the members of the Wisconsin delegation in congress in many years has aroused so much interest among politicians great and small throughout the state as the one scheduled for noon tomorrow in the club room of the Hotel Pfister. While the country generally seems to be stirred up to an unusual degree over the Henderson succession, the politicians of Wisconsin are interested especially in view of the possibility that a member from this state may wield the gavel in the house of representatives during the congressional campaign of 1904.

The announcement, also, that Senator Spooner and Senator Quarles probably will attend the conference tomorrow gives additional importance to it; in the eyes of other politicians in the state; as there is a belief that the attendance of the two members of the upper branch of congress signifies the consideration of some matters besides the question of the speakership. As a result there probably will be a gathering of Republicans from all parts of the state, attracted primarily by the meeting of the Washington statesmen.

OPPOSITION TO BABCOCK.

It has been taken for granted by many that if Mr. Babcock desired it the delegation would not delay the adoption of a resolution pledging its unanimous support to him. The first thing to indicate the possibility of the contrary, indeed, is Representative Cooper's expression of his individual views, which, it properly may be assumed, will be submitted to his colleagues in an argument against action at this time.

In conversation with a representative of the Sentinel yesterday Mr. Cooper said:

"I have received letters from many members of the house from different states suggesting that it would be well to postpone action on the speakership question until after the members have gathered at Washington for the coming session of congress. They have manifested a great deal of interest as to what Wisconsin intended to do.

"It will be only a little more than two weeks until congress meets, and there is nothing to be gained by precipitate action. There is no haste required regarding the election of a speaker to succeed Speaker Henderson, anyway, as his election will not take place for nearly fifteen months, unless there is an extra session.

"The candidates I have heard mentioned for speaker of the next congress are Mr. Babcock, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Dillard and Mr. Payne and Mr. Sherman of New York.

"Great influences are at work in favor of the candidates. We should not tie ourselves up in any way, but should be free to act as our best judgment may dictate when the time comes.

NATIONAL, NOT STATE.

"The question is a national one, not a state question. If Mr. Babcock is found to be the strongest candidate I will favor him. But we ought to watch developments. Great questions will come before the next congress and the speaker will hold a mighty power over legislators. It would be well to see how those who are candidates stand on questions as they come up at the next session before committing ourselves to any candidate."

Mr. Babcock is not expected to arrive in Milwaukee until tomorrow morning, although there is a chance that he may reach the city tonight.

NO CONFERENCE AT MADISON.

"I read a statement published in an evening paper to the effect that a meeting of the state officers-elect had been called to be held in Madison," said John J. Kempf, the state treasurer-elect, last night. "The object stated was that Governor La Follette might have an opportunity to dictate the appointment of the officers who were elected on the ticket with him. I have had no invitation to any such meeting, nor have I heard it intimated from any other source than the newspaper."

"Of course if I received an invitation I should attend. I believe it would be a good thing for the state officers-elect to get together and talk over their appointments in order that they may make

A CLOSE CALL FOR B. SCANLAN

Ben Scanlan, the well-known artist and sign writer, had a narrow escape from being killed while enroute from Chicago to the Belle City on the 4:30 passenger train of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company yesterday afternoon, and may lose the sight of his right eye.

Yesterday morning Mr. Scanlan went to Chicago on business. In the afternoon he took the 3 o'clock north bound passenger train for home. With other gentlemen he was seated in a smoker. When Rose Hill cemetery was reached and the train was running about a mile a minute, there was a crash of glass, preceded by the report of a gun.

Instantly glass flew in all directions, one of the coach windows having been shattered. Fragments of the glass struck Mr. Scanlan in the face and head. In less time than it takes to tell there was excitement and a little panic in the coach.

Mr. Scanlan felt pain in his right eye, and examination showed that a piece of glass had penetrated the orb. Railway officials swarmed about him, taking his name, where he lived and offering to secure medical aid when Waukegan was reached, in fact did all they could, as did the passengers. Others were covered with glass, but not hurt.

Mr. Scanlan informed the railway people that he would continue on to Racine where he went to the office of Dr. Kitto, who removed a piece of glass from the pupil, or white of the eye, but he could not tell whether the sight would be destroyed or the eye saved at that time. Mr. Scanlan is able to be around, with his eye bandaged.

Who fired the shot that caused the accident is not known. Every effort was made to find the bullet in the car, but without success. The impression prevails that the shot was fired by some hunter, and that it was not fired deliberately into the train as was first supposed.

For a few weeks back complaints have been made against parties throwing stones at passing trains and even shots being fired, on the line between Racine and Chicago. Detectives of the road were put on the case this morning and will attempt to find the person who fired the shot.

There is no doubt but that the railway officers will make a satisfactory settlement with Mr. Scanlan if his injuries prove serious or destroy the eye.

Further investigation this morning revealed that the bullet was possibly a spent one and did not enter the car, simply striking the glass, shattering it, and falling back beside the track.

SALEM, KENOSHA COUNTY HERMIT, FOUND LIFELESS

Peter Mutter's Body Discovered Sitting on a Trunk With Gold Scattered About Him.

KENOSHA, Wis., Nov. 14.—Sitting on a trunk in his lonely home in the town of Salem, with his eyes fixed upon a watch clutched in his hand, the lifeless body of Peter Mutter, an eccentric hermit of the town of Salem, was found last night. Scattered about the room where it had been left by the old man just before his death were found currency and gold to the amount of over \$2,000.

Old Peter Mutter for more than forty years had lived alone in the little house, and no one had been able to learn anything in regard to his history. It was supposed that he was poor, but the searchers about his deserted home claim that large sums of money will be found stored away.

Tuesday evening he had left the village of Salem and started for his home. He had made no effort to undress for bed, but had evidently been winding his watch when the fatal summons came. The watch was still ticking.

For some time the old man had been a victim of heart trouble and it is supposed that this was the cause of his death. He was about 60 years old and had been a resident of Salem since he reached his majority. He never married, but spent his life working his farm and saving the money he made. He was a German by birth and always insisted on wearing the old German style of clothing. His figure, clad in these strange clothes, was a familiar sight to the people of the county.

The heirs to the estate are a sister, Mrs. Frank Garland of Salem, William Mutter of Salem and George Mutter of Milwaukee.

OFFICIAL VOTE ON AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

The Sentinel's compilation of the vote on the amendments says:

Official returns from twenty-nine of the seventy-one counties of the state show a vote of 26,382 for amendment X, that to the constitution dealing with educational subjects, and 23,660 against it, a majority in favor of the proposed amendment of 2,722.

The same counties give on amendment XI, the banking law section, a vote of 23,993 for and 17,293 against, a majority for the proposition of 6,699.

On amendment XII, prohibiting the use of free passes to state officials, the vote is 25,925 for and 16,494 against, a majority in favor of the proposition of 9,431.

FIND NOTHING TO CRITICIZE

Supervisors Well Pleased With Conditions at Insane Asylum

SATISFIED AFTER
CAREFUL INSPECTION

Institution in All Its Departments Comes in for Highest Praise Under Mr. Harden's Efficient Management

Members of the Racine county board of supervisors, county officials and others, accompanied by the members of the Kenosha county board of supervisors, today visited and inspected the Racine County Insane Asylum, and took dinner there.

In the Kenosha county delegation there were from the city supervisors, Becker, Theelen, Karnell, Hengsten, Zievers, Buckmann, Gerneman and Burg, and from the county, George McKasson, Randall, John F. Tigh, Brighten, Cornell, Bristol, Fleming, Saker, Powell, Pleasant, Prairie, A. J. Piper, Somers, Williams, Paris; besides Coroner Dr. Lonsdown; Treasurer Williams and Sheriff Withers.

From Racine county there was Chairman Schenkenberg; County Clerk, Bell; Register of Deeds, George Herzog; Trustees Fred Klein and Graham; Coroner Jonas Hoyle; Supervisors Nelson, Johnson, Lingsweiler, Miller, Tuisen, Klein, Kilpatrick, Kamper and nearly all of the others arrived on a late train.

The institution was carefully inspected and found to be neat, clean, comfortable and well ventilated, and especially was the new parts fine and heating apparatus number one. The septic tanks were found to be an immense improvement over the old sanitary conditions. Barns are in apple pie order, crops good and nearly all in, waterworks working excellent, in fact there was nothing lacking, to make it one of the most perfect thorough for the unfortunate people that can be found in the state. Altogether there are one hundred and twenty-eight patients. They are healthy and appear to be happy and contented.

The food is good and wholesome and the dinner provided for the guests fit for a king. All of this speaks volumes for the keeper, Mr. Harden, his wife and the able corps of attendants. That they are the right people in the right place there is not the slightest doubt. Credit is also due the trustees and the attending physician for the conditions that exist. This afternoon the members of the two boards came to the city and were lodged in their prizes of the Racine county asylum and voted that there was nothing better or more perfect in the state.

VOGE IS AT LIBERTY

Released From Jail Late Yesterday Afternoon—Son Signs the Bail Bond.

Frederick Voge, the Franksville man, who shot his wife in the head with a shot gun, intending to kill her, and then shot himself in the neck with a revolver, is again at liberty. Bail was furnished last yesterday afternoon, the bond for \$500 being signed by Voge himself and a son who is a policeman at Milwaukee.

Voge is in a very weak condition and his friends do not believe he is mentally right. It is thought that he will not return to Franksville, but live with his son in Racine county or Milwaukee. Many people in the village of Franksville are ill at ease because Voge is at liberty, for he has threatened to kill them and they fear he will carry out the threat.

He promised, however, that he would keep away from his wife, from the village and not attempt to do any harm. In case he breaks the promise he will be again arrested and placed under heavy bonds to keep the peace. The trial of Voge will take place at the next term of municipal court.

A REWARD IS OFFERED

For the Capture of Charles Miller Assailant of the Goebel Family.

John Goebel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Matt Goebel, of Caledonia, has offered a reward for the arrest of Charles R. Miller, the farm hand who entered the home of his parents, assaulted his mother and sister, fired at his father and robbed the place of \$40. The offer of the reward has stimulated the farmers and officers to redouble their efforts to capture the man. So far as the officers can ascertain, Miller has not been seen since the night he entered the Goebel home and committed the crime. The impression prevails that he has left the state.

OBITUARY.

Uhlir.

Frank Uhlir died this morning at his home 1901 Douglas avenue of pneumonia, aged 53 years. Deceased came to this city when a boy of sixteen years and has resided here ever since. He was a member of a number of Bohemian societies in Racine and is well known to that nationality's circles. A wife and twelve children survive. The time of funeral will be announced later. Friends please omit flowers.

STOCK RAISERS GET LOWER PRICES

But Not Consumers Reap the Benefit—High as Ever.

Dressed Meats Summer Prices Practically the Same and the Public the Loser—Packers Aided by Conditions.

The Chicago Inter Ocean of the 13th, has the following article on the live stock market of interest to retailers and the consumers:

Though live stock has dropped almost to normal prices at the stock yards of the country, there has been no reduction in the prices of dressed meats or of the single cuts which the housekeeper purchases.

When the scarcity of live stock in the markets caused prices to soar during the spring and summer of this year packers kept even by gradually raising the prices of dressed beef, and the retailer in turn retired from business or advanced his prices until the consumer was paying unprecedented figures. The consumer still pays these prices, though the market price of live stock has been reduced by at least one-fourth of what it was last summer.

Natural conditions and the tactics of the beef trust have brought about a decline on the market. The profits which are now accruing to the packers on account of this decline and the steady maintenance of the high prices for the dressed product are enormous. The prices on cattle and hogs have been steadily hammered down by the packers—PACKERS AIDED BY CONDITIONS.

Favorable conditions have assisted them, and since the latter part of August live stock receipts have gradually increased until now there is none of the scarcity of supply which was noticeable in the summer.

Receipts of live stock at the Union stock yards in Chicago for the first three days of this week shows an increase in cattle and sheep, and only a small decrease in calves and hogs over the corresponding period of last year.

The receipts as shown by the tables, are 63,300 cattle; 37,071 calves, 118,603 hogs, and 111,255 sheep. As compared with corresponding time last year this was an increase of 18,973 cattle, 20,000 sheep and a decrease of 700 calves and 14,251 hogs.

The receipts from Nov. 1, to date of article, Nov. 13, have been 121,326 cattle, 310,400 hogs, 237,010 sheep, being an increase over same corresponding period last year of 29,456 cattle, 5,814 hogs and 64,503 sheep.

In spite of this considerable increase for the month, the total receipts since Jan. 1, are still considerably behind those of the same period last year, on account of the large decrease during the first eight months.

The stock yard receipts this year to date have been 2,505,827 cattle, 6,380,512 hogs and 5,707,977 sheep, being a decrease for same time last year of 132,256 cattle, and 106,119 hogs and an increase of 331,500 sheep.

A table published, shows receipts for Nov. 12, at six markets with comparisons showing increased receipts for the date in cattle, hogs and sheep over same date in 1901.

The article in the Inter Ocean continues—

FEED NOW IS PLENTIFUL

Feed now is plentiful all over the country, and in the west there is more than ever before. The direct result has been that fat cattle and other stock have increased, and in the last two months there has been a steady and unusually heavy run into all the markets of the country. In the last three months the receipts of thin range cattle from Texas, Montana and the Dakotas have broken all records. The increase in the receipts of hogs, has kept pace with that of cattle, and the supply of mutton has hardly been affected during the year.

Taking advantage of these heavy receipts the packers have worked in harmony and depressed the market. For the past three weeks they have maneuvered to secure low priced hogs to fill their sales of January products. Two weeks ago, for several days, there was no buying of stock by the packers. All the pens in the yards were full and the report spread that the market was demoralized.

When the shippers were becoming desperate, the packers finally stepped in and purchased their regular supplies at much reduced prices. The houses ran at their utmost capacity for a couple of days and then there was another simultaneous unwillingness to purchase. Prices went still lower and the packers again purchased.

PRICES ARE GREATLY REDUCED. This system accomplished the result that the best cattle yesterday sold at \$7 per hundred pounds, though in July they sold at \$9 per hundred. This shows a decrease of 22 per cent. in the prices at which the packers are purchasing cattle. The normal prices for years past have ranged from \$4.70 to \$6.00 per hundred pounds for the best cattle.

Hogs yesterday were purchased at \$0 per hundred, a decline of \$2, or exactly 25 per cent. from the summer prices. For years, \$0 has been considered a fair price for hogs and one at which they could be handled profitably by the packers, even with pork retailing below present prices. The price usually ranges from \$5 to \$6.55 per hundred pounds for hogs.

The retailer asserts that he has not received any reduction from the packer in the prices which he is paying for dressed meats. The consumer still pays the highest prices of the summer for his family supplies.

Kenosha is to have a Business Men's association. Good luck to it.

FROM RACINE TO SEATTLE, WASH

Overland Trip Made by the Family of O. E. Hansen for His Health

LEFT BELLE CITY
DURING MONTH OF JUNE

Resolved Western City Three Weeks Ago—Father T. Hansen Arrives Back—Describes Travels—Son is Well.

On the third day of last June, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Hansen, his wife, two children and his father, Mr. T. Hansen, an old resident of the Belle City, departed from Racine with a team of horses, a covered wagon and tenting outfit, for an overland trip to Seattle, Washington.

Previous to making the trip Mr. Hansen and his family had been in a terrible railway wreck in the state of Texas. Their baby was killed, Mr. Hansen badly injured and his health impaired and the trip was more to benefit his health than anything else. Last evening the father, Mr. T. Hansen, returned to the city and reports that the trip was successfully made, the party reaching Seattle three weeks ago, but had not stops been made on the way, the distance could have been covered in three months.

Mr. Hansen states that the trip was filled with hardships and exciting incidents, but not a horse was lost, there was no sickness and his son's health has been almost restored. The worst roads were encountered in the northern section of Wisconsin, even worse than encountered in what is known as the bad lands.

In traveling across various parts of the country not a single house or living being was seen for hundreds of miles. Thousands upon thousands of prairie chickens and quail were seen, in fact they were thick as flies and could be knocked down with clubs. Deer was encountered and one was killed. Rivers were struck and forded where least expected.

Montana was the roughest country passed through. On account of the horses not being branded it was necessary to watch them day and night, armed with a gun, for if this precaution were not taken they would have been stolen.

Seattle is described by Mr. Hansen as a bad place. Robbers and thieves abound and not a night passes, but that many are stabbed, heads split open and bodies mangled. He visited one of the hospitals and all he saw were men with bandaged heads, broken arms, broken noses, etc., the result of fights or robberies.

Mr. Hansen will remain in Racine for the present. His son and family are still in Seattle, but expect to return east in the near future. On the long journey they always slept well under the tent at night and while there were many rough days and nights, there were also pleasant ones and the best of all is, that his son is well.

Mr. Hansen said that he would not advise anyone to make such a trip, for the hardships cannot help but be many.

YOUNG MAN'S QUEER ACTS

Former Porter at Metropolitan Hotel Seems Mentally Deranged.

Frank Rosenauer, a young man residing at the Hotel Metropolitan on Sixth street, and who has been employed at the Racine Woolen Mills until a week ago, has become suddenly insane and the police have been asked to look into his condition. Rosenauer is from Ohio and came to this city five weeks ago from Chicago and secured a position as sorter at the Racine Woolen Mills where he has been employed until he quit his position one week ago and has been around the hotel ever since acting in a strange manner. On several occasions he would go to the kitchen and throw nails in the stove and ignite newspapers from the fire and throw them about the top of the stove. Yesterday noon he entered a barber shop on Sixth street and asked to be shaved, he was seated in the chair but in a short time arose, took some paper and a towel, threw them in the fire and left for his hotel.

For some time past he has been acting in a strange manner but nothing much was thought of his actions until he placed the guests of the hotel in danger. Last night he was roaming about his room the entire night and this morning was about the hotel talking to some of the boarders.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 14.—Governor La Follette issued the usual annual Thanksgiving proclamation yesterday. The document is unusually short and is as follows:

"By authority of law and in harmony with proclamation by the president of the United States, I, Robert M. La Follette, governor of the state of Wisconsin, hereby designate and set apart Thursday, Nov. 27, 1902, as a day of thanksgiving. "That day I recommend as one of rest from usual occupations by the people of Wisconsin, to be dedicated by them through thanksgiving to God in becoming appreciation of the manifold blessings of peace, prosperity and material progress, with immunity from widespread affliction or great public disaster throughout another year.

"Robert M. La Follette."

"By the Governor: "William H. Froehlich, secretary of state."

SEES STRIFE IN FUTURE

President Gompers Says Labor Federation Will be Disrupted if Quarrels Emerge.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—"Unless our affiliated national and international unions radically and soon change their course, we shall be at no distant day in the midst of an internecine contest unparalleled in any era of the industrial world."

This warning was delivered to the delegates to the American Federation of Labor at the opening session of the convention yesterday by President Samuel Gompers in his annual address. He was speaking of the way the affiliated unions quarreled with each other as to their jurisdiction over related trades.

"The contest will be worse," he said, "than it was even when workmen of different trades were arrayed against each other behind barricades in the streets over the question of trade against trade, when they mutually regarded each other with hatred and treated each other as mortal enemies."

NO FEAR OF OUTSIDE FOES. Then he added in emphasis of this point: "No combination of labor's enemies need cause us the apprehension which this fratricidal strife does in the claims made by the unions for the extension of their trade jurisdiction."

He made this appeal to his hearers: "Is the great cause of labor to drift into such a dreadful and miserable strife? And all the sacrifices made to be ruthlessly thrust into the gutter, as the germ to fructify and destroy the vigor, the very life of our cause? Is organized labor, the only check to rapacious greed and tyranny, the only hope of labor for protection now or liberty for the future, to be engulfed in a tidal wave of expansion madness?"

BAN ON PARLOR MATCHES

After January First Only Sulphur Variety Will be Sold in Greater New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Fire department officials of this city have decided to stop the sale of parlor matches in greater New York. They have given warning that after January 1 no permits for the storage or sale of matches (except the sulphur variety) which can be ignited on other than a prepared surface will be issued by the bureau of combustibles. This rule is the beginning of an effort to enforce an ordinance adopted some time ago.

According to Inspector Murray of the bureau mentioned 1,300 fires last year, which cost eight lives, were traced to parlor matches.

BANKERS CLOSE SESSION

Convention Just Ended at New Orleans Most Successful Gathering.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 14.—The convention of the American Bankers' association, which has been in session here for the last three days, adjourned yesterday. The bankers from Wisconsin who attended the convention were unanimous in their views as to the hospitality with which they have been treated and with the attitude of a majority of the members of the association upon the subject of asset currency and branch banking.

Grant Fitch of Milwaukee, cashier of the National Exchange bank, voiced the sentiments of the Wisconsin contingent. "We have been entertained royally," said Mr. Fitch, "and everyone who has attended the convention will leave with the most kindly feeling toward our hosts in the south. The convention has been a most important one from a banker's standpoint. The two papers which excited the most interest were those read by former Comptroller Charles G. Dawes, in which he spoke of asset currency and branch banking, and that of Congressman Fowler of New Jersey. Both were extremely able papers, but I am bound to say that a majority of the members of the association seemed to share Mr. Dawes' views against asset currency. The matter was referred to a commission, but the bankers were for the most part in accord with Mr. Dawes' views."

MARCHING ONWARD.

Philadelphia Ledger: The American mule performed his part so well in south Africa that the Boers have adopted him. And so the Americanization of the world goes on.

During the last fiscal year the government land office disposed of 19,438,535 acres of the public domain.

A STUBBORN COLD OR BRONCHITIS.

yields more readily to Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil than to anything that you can take; and if persistently used a few days, will break up the cold. When you awake in the night choked up and coughing hard, take a dose of the Emulsion, and you will get immediate relief, where no cough medicine will give you relief. It has a soothing and healing effect upon the throat and bronchial tubes.

Send for Free Sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 209 Pearl St., N. Y.

MANIAC WITH KNIFE FIGHTS VIOLENTLY

Three Men Wounded, One Fatally, While Protecting Women From Mad-man's Assault.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—While protecting Mrs. W. R. Gardiner of Bath Beach from the attacks of a supposed maniac armed with a long knife, three neighbors received stab wounds, one of them, John McMahon, being injured so seriously that he probably will die. Considerable mystery surrounds the affair. Mrs. Gardiner was sitting on the veranda of her home when the man entered the back door, rushed through the house and after making sure of the identity of the tenants he rushed at them with a long knife. All evaded him, but one who received a slight cut and fell off the veranda, breaking an arm. Their screams brought several hundred neighbors to the rescue. McMahon and his son attempted to seize the invader. Both fell before his knife. He then fled, the crowd in pursuit. Early today the police believed they had him surrounded.

MUST RECEIVE ATTENTION.

Edu Claire Leader: It is in the power of the newly elected state superintendent of public schools to do substantial service to the people of Wisconsin in regard to the elementary branches of our educational system. If things keep on as they are for a few years more we will not be able to communicate with each other except by signs. The act of penmanship is fearfully neglected. The pupils write a miss-spelled, unpunctuated and almost illegible. This matter is becoming serious, and must receive attention.

The per capita circulation on July 13 as stated officially, was \$28.43 as against \$27.98 a year previous.

Winter Eczema OR TETTER

Is one of the many varieties of that tormenting disease called Eczema. It stumbers through the summer and breaks out in winter. The head, feet and hands are the parts most often attacked, though it sometimes appears on other parts of the body, the skin becomes cracked open and bleeds, while the itching and burning is at times almost unbearable. Scratching only makes it worse, sores and scabs forming where the skin is broken.

In this form of Eczema brownish white crusts sometimes form which scale off in fine particles, leaving the skin raw and inflamed. It is especially painful and severe when confined to the hands, which often become so badly affected that the sufferer is unable to perform the lightest work. This, like all other types of Eczema, is due to acid poisons in the blood and not to local causes. The trouble is more than skin deep, and washes, soaps, powders and salves nor anything else applied to the surface can possibly do more than soothe the burning and itching or relieve temporarily the inflammation and pain.

It is the acids thrown off by the blood and which are forcing their way through the pores that cause the skin to harden, crack and bleed, and produce the irritation and soreness. S. S. S. neutralizes these acid poisons and cleanses the blood of all irritating substances and humors and does it promptly and effectually. S. S. S. purifies and invigorates the thin acid blood, and builds up the entire system; then the unsightly eruption and sores heal, the skin becomes smooth and soft, and all signs of the Eczema disappear.

Our special book on Skin Diseases free. The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

SSS

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Our special book on Skin Diseases free. The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

When you have stopped experimenting with all sorts of medicines and really want to get that cold or cough of yours out will read 25c. send to the druggist and buy a box of.

MEYER'S KIL-KOLD TABLETS.

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The Racine Journal.

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1902.
GOVERNMENT AND ALIEN RESIDENTS.

Congress at its last session took no action towards giving the government jurisdiction over all alien residents in this country. There is absolute need for this jurisdiction and the incidents of late years wherein outrages upon aliens by citizens of states have involved the general government, should have been a lesson. There is no question but that all foreign governments look to us for redress wherein any citizens of theirs have been mistreated in any state, and there equally is no question but what the general government is entirely responsible. But yet such is the anomaly of our governmental system that responsible as we are, the government itself is absolutely helpless as to preventing such outrages in the first place, or even with knowledge without authority to take protective steps. When wrongs are committed by citizens of any state upon alien residents, the general government can do nothing. It can not compel the surrender of the offending citizen and it can not compel the state concerned to punish the offenders either. The government must pay any bill for damages asked for, and it has no way to compel a return of the money paid therefore.

When a foreign government makes complaint of wrongs perpetrated upon its citizens resident in this country by the people of any state, the government of ours can only write for information regarding such, and it must proceed to make such explanations to the foreign government as constitutes the United States an anomaly in the governments of the world. Our government upon any occasion when any of its own citizens are wronged by a foreign government can proceed to not only demand explanations but it can proceed to compel restitution. It does not reply to the injured citizen abroad, by saying why, my dear sir, or my dear woman, you are a citizen of Ohio or of Wisconsin as the case may be. You must look to your governor for redress in this matter. But this is precisely what the United States does when a foreign government is seeking redress for wrongs perpetrated on any of their citizens, it has to explain that under our system of government the general government at Washington can not interfere in any state matter and that it has no authority by which to reach out its hand and arrest those taking part in outrages upon foreign resident aliens. It is so sorry, and regrets the unfortunate occurrence but please include the draft for damages claimed and there the matter ends, and congress does not even appropriate the money for such purpose, and it has to be or has been paid out of funds for general purposes unused in the treasury.

If we are to be a nation, if we are claiming to be a nation, let us be a nation, and not pretend for that is precisely what we have been doing all these years. If the general government can now citizenize these incoming foreigners most certainly should the government have complete authority to citizenize until such time as they become citizenship, which gives the general government the right to protect them in every sense of the word.

REMOVAL OF COLLECTOR BINGHAM.

The removal of Collector Bingham of Alabama for political reasons may be seemingly justified and the perfect good faith of the president in no wise impugned, but at the same time politics is politics, north or south, and the removal of a federal official up north upon political grounds would furnish nutriment to the opponents of the administration. This revenue official was removed through the efforts of Boker Washington who strenuously objected to Bingham because he Bingham, was at the head of the so-called Lily White movement which excluded all colored people from participation in the affairs of the Republican party. This same official is the member of the Republican national committee from Alabama, but all the same his official head comes off, and Mr. Boker Washington scores in behalf of his race.

But however desirable this may be, and however effectually the administration has signified its disapproval of the movement excluding colored people from service in the Republican ranks and participation in party work and councils, yet can hardly be denied comment, that politics is politics, north or south, and if necessary in a southern state, upon the same ground of party expediency an official in some northern state may be equally removed. There are as it were

and as a fact, more or less officials engaged in a condition of pernicious activity politically who become antagonistic to certain inside political leaders, but they are not removed in these days. But if such ever attains a practice, no man's official tenure would be worth a silver dime in the way of insurance.

The United States government has never yet protected the southern colored population or the Republicans of the south in their legal rights. Thousands of murders were not noticed and thousands of nameless outrages in the past have fruitlessly appealed for redress. Thousands upon thousands of Republicans have been and are now denied their suffrage rights, with no redress whatever, and in view of all this, it would be just as well to let this Lily White business alone. If the government really wants to take an active hand it could do no better than to serve notice upon every southern state that hereafter the suffrage right, where United States officials are concerned shall and will be protected. Further the government should also serve notice through its influence upon congress that the congressional representation from the southern states shall be accordingly reduced as the constitution requires wherever the suffrage has been reduced, that is the disfranchised shall not be counted in making up the congressional apportionment. With protection thus to all in the southern states, all this Lily White business would take care of itself. There is no call for federal interference except for protection of all legal rights.

CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.

It was proposed at the time the state was being about redistricted on the basis of the 1900 census that the additional congressman be elected at large. This idea timidly advanced by some who had not the fears of the local political magnates in evidence, was at once frowned upon and hints hurled out all such were not good party men, that any such plan was entirely heretical and would not answer in the present state of political civilization. As things turned out there was no congressman at large, and the risk taken of constructing an additional district carved out of the old territory, and prophecy was then advanced it was only to insure the state a Democratic member, while with the member at large plan, it insured a Republican member beyond any question. This is what resulted.

But the real truth is this idea of a state having a member at large or even a couple of members is a good thing. Some few states have adopted this plan with perfect satisfaction and benefit to the state. Indeed, such are the practical benefits attained in more ways than one, that in the future the number of congressmen at large will increase. Washington is one state that enjoys the advantage of a congressman at large and the result is as both of her two members are thus elected, in a way there is the advantage of two additional United States senators, all four plugging away for the state as a state and the state is tickled almost to death with the plums that have fallen her way.

Again by this method of the people running all over the state for a representative to represent the state at large, a wide range is afforded, and a man of more broader birth is apt to be chosen. Then too, there is given a sort of escape valve to the intellects of the state that through local causes could never be chosen as congressmen under the district plan. It is probable professional politicians may oppose this method of electing a member or two at large, but it is certain the people having tried it once, will never have occasion to regret.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

It would seem to many quietly disposed people that too much of an uproar was being made over the speakership succession. The next congress does not assemble until December, 1903 and over a year in advance the newspapers of the country are filled with entire pages on the speakership. One would think a mighty contest was impending, the clasp gathering for action and ready to fly at each others throat, but really there is nothing of the sort doing. The Republican party has no need to over exert itself over this matter, and it is very doubtful if the people themselves care a rap who is the next speaker, that is any more than the western people might feel like they would prefer to see a western man holding down the most important office in the country so far as controlling legislation is concerned.

No speaker is likely to refuse consent to the various committees doing their proper share of the work for which the Republican party has given the people to understand it would attend to, nor is he liable to play the czar at this state of the political great game, for whatever share the late Speaker Reed assumed in barring out to his mind undesirable motions, undesirable committee reports or as to recognizing members on the floor, such proceedings will not do at all now, nor will they be countenanced. The next speaker must play fair with the people. He must play fair with his fellow members or there may be trouble.

Of course every state would naturally be proud to have the honor of the speakership of the fifty-seventh congress. New York has a candidate, so has Pennsylvania, so has Maine, so has Iowa, Wisconsin is thinking it over, and Illinois is to say, quite prominent in the public eye. It is the east against the west in a sort of way, but it seems to be conceded if it is the west who is to succeed they will never succeed dividing up their forces. It has been pointed out the west must unite upon one man to combat the east, but then the east too, has more than one candidate, though there is a strong suspicion the eastern candi-

dates are merely curtain raisers and that in the end the Pennsylvania man will receive the full benefits of the party organization west of Pittsburg. If this is the case and there is no evidence to the contrary, rather evidence that this is the campaign mapped out, the west can not carry the control of the house of representatives unless it unites upon some one candidate.

This might be determined as the weeks go by, if the party leaders think it wise to keep up this contest so far ahead of final determination, by the strength western candidates develop both in their own sections or elicit strength east of the mountains. Candidates may develop inherent strength or they may develop unsuspected weakness. There will be a sufficient number of interested parties in all states to point out any weak points in the candidates, so there will be no lack of interest in what may prove to be the greatest campaign for a speakership ever seen in this country.

SENATOR LODGE AND THE TRUST.

Senator Lodge does not appear to support entirely the position of the president and other prominent men as regards the tariff and its relation to the trusts, while he does endorse his position as regards the beneficial character of some of the great trusts. The senator does not believe, he says, in indiscriminately attacking all trusts and has no sympathy with those who would efface them, for he says, "some big combinations of capital are not harmful, but many others are, because the public distrusts them and because they create fictitious values of their commodities." Senator Lodge declares the beef trust should be punished by the removal of the tariff on beef, but he insists he does not believe in the position of the Democrats that a removal of duties from all protected trusts would solve the problem.

But if the Massachusetts senator believes the beef trust should be punished by the tariff protection being removed, by what process of reasoning does he argue that the removal of duties would solve the problem on other wrongfully trusts? The president has asserted the trust question is not a political question, but Senator Lodge's remarks would indicate he would oppose any remedy originating from that party.

President Roosevelt does not talk in this way at all. In his views of life trusts it must be assumed for granted he talks for the whole people regardless of party, and if he should decide later on to believe the removal of the tariff on beef would crush out an insistent trust, his good sense will certainly lead him to conclude the beef trust is not the only wrongful trust and that the process of tariff removal from protected trusts can be continued to advantage.

At for once the argument is admitted the removal of tariff protection can remedy any admitted trust evil, it cannot certainly be denied that there are other pernicious trusts besides the beef trust, and it follows, if Senator Lodge is right, a tariff revision is a coming certainty.

GOOD AND EVIL SUGGESTIONS.

Some one in a late article discusses the question of the much mooted law of suggestion and every person who has passed an uncomfortable hour and more often an uncomfortable night in consequence of some unbecoming suggestion, can testify to the often unexpected results of some thoughtless individual offering the suggestion he or they are suffering from some particular thing, or has met with some misfortune which conveys to the listener discomforting thoughts. There is much more in this law of suggestion so called than many people are willing to concede, until they too have had their due experience. A skilled person in this mystery of the mind has it in their power to make glad or very unhappy as they are inclined, but to the informed ones, there are thousands practicing their ignorance and in their path leaving the trail of unhappiness and discomfort. Then there are those who without knowing where the mystery lays, scatter sunshine wherever they go, and thus one says we like so and so, or as to some other person a dislike appears and the reason why is directly attributed to this law of suggestion mixed in with some of nature's further mysteries of mind that perplex humanity. The occupying of one's mind is the main thing in enjoying that peace that comes with contentedness, and the duty of being pleasant is another that draws humanity closer together.

PHILADELPHIA BEATS THE BAND.

In one Philadelphia ward a singular thing happened at the late election. The Fifth ward, it seems gave President McKinley at the last presidential election 1,907 votes and it was supposed this was doing finely. But the reserve Republican votes kept on hand came as a surprise on the publication of the returns of the last election. This ward that could only give William McKinley a vote of 1,907, actually on Nov. 4th, gave to Judge Penneycker the Republican candidate for governor 5,173 votes. The possibilities of a Pennsylvania voting district as is seen by this is something tremendous. Who would have thought in one ward, even in a big city as is Philadelphia, that the Republican vote in two years could be increased from 1,907 to 5,173. Every Republican should perk up in this and believe in the tremendous latent possibilities in his voting precinct. But the only possible explanation of this remarkable thing is that either the machine over done the thing, or else there is a reserve force of

Republican in the county no man has ever had the faintest comprehension of.

DOWN IN CUBA.

The news that the Cuban government was contemplating appealing to European powers to seek an interpretation through the league commission of the operation of the Platt amendments surprised some and is disbelieved probably by the general public. But nothing would be surprising from this Cuban government since the authentic announcement that we are not to have any naval base or any sort of base near Havana, nor shall the American flag be displayed in that vicinity. The Platt amendments however, are a part and parcel of the original definition of the relations that shall exist between the countries that freed Cuba and Cuba itself, and admit of no interpretation whatever at the hands of any conference of European powers. If Cuba was purposely preparing the way towards annexation with this country, President Palma could take no more defined course and the question may arise propounded by suspicious persons, is all this really a part of the play, with unknown parties in this country behind the scenes?

During the campaign lately ended the tariff duties on hard coal became the subject of inquiry and Secretary Moody brought trouble on himself by declaring the truth, that there was a tariff duty on hard coal, shrewdly concealed in the long list of tariff duties, and this duty so worded, that while ostensibly hard coal was free, yet as an incontestable fact is, was nothing of the sort, since the mass of foreign anthracite coal had less than the prescribed 92 per cent of fixed carbon. It was however charged that this crept in through the insistence of the Pacific coast members who wanted protection, but this evident wrong charge is seen, from the fact that the benefit comes practically alone to the eastern coal interests, and that the influence of the Pacific coast people upon the tariff committees must have been very small indeed. The secretary is right, and if the people are better informed, on tariffs it is only because of the asserted idea of the president when he placed his cabinet members on the stump, it was for the high purpose of informing the people upon matters of state, and this coming from responsible men would naturally be of benefit politically. The secretary calling the hard coal duty a mistake says mistakes should be corrected in the coming session and the people will agree with him. Possibly there are a few more mistakes needing correction.

Nothing is more certain, than that the owners of automobiles will be compelled by the law to pay for all damage done and very properly so. Account after account published in the papers tell of these autoists riding the roads paying no attention to the plain rules of the road and with disastrous accidents resulting in consequence. It is possible decisions may give the automobilists the rights of the roads but the law most assuredly does not contemplate giving these terrors of the road any rights whatever over the ordinary vehicle and pedestrians, but on the contrary, ought to require of these road locomotives extra vigilance and compel the chauffeurs to stop when they discovered horses frightened giving them a chance to get by in safety, and still further in every case to stop and pick up the wounded and dead along the roads, the result of their work.

The article on our city schools in Wednesdays issue of the Journal showing the bad condition of the Garfield, Lincoln and Washington schools attracted much attention. It is estimated \$50,000 is needed to improve the present very defective conditions, and while there is a natural hesitation to increasing taxation, yet in this most important matter where the physical welfare of school teachers and school children are so vitally concerned, there should be none. The city council and board of education should take prompt action.

Silver has of late months been steadily declining until the Mexican dollar has fallen below forty cents in value. The explanation is given that the example of India in abolishing free silver coinage has had an effect upon other countries, one by one having of late come over to the gold standard. The latest is that the gold standard is to be established in the Straits settlement and in a number of Malay states. The evils predicted that would fall upon India when it abolished free coinage of silver did not happen, but on the contrary, things were much bettered, and the eastern trading world is perceiving the difference in favor of the gold standard.

Certain prominent eastern lines may talk and talk and even build and build extensions and cut offs, but so long as everyone of these kites on midway to the main line of the Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, and Southern Pacific, just so long will the situation be controlled by the present through lines to the coast. The real thing to do is to run another through line to the Pacific coast, both to San Francisco and Los Angeles, and from Ogden to Portland, Seattle.

Schools should terminate these school boy strikes with a determining hand. These Chicago boys later on will get quite enough of the stern realities of the competition in life without indulging in so called strikes against legally constituted authority that law has asserted itself in placing at the head of the schools. These school boy days are the happiest if they could only realize it, and if children are to rebel against the official acts of those whom

popular suffrage has placed over them, the Republic may well despair.

Germany intends establishing in South American waters quite a powerful squadron, but without the addition of a naval base. The base will of course naturally be available, only it will be without a name. The fiction of the naval base is that when its war vessels need refitting or much fixing up, requiring dockage facilities, they will have no German conveniences of that sort short of the nearest German sovereignty authority. It is hardly possible this country will have a fit over this announcement as there is no need of such at all.

Hon. E. D. Coe for years proprietor and editor of the Whitewater Register, has retired from active work and is succeeded by his son Robert K. Coe. Young Coe has received a thorough training under the excellent tuition and good example of his father and ought to make a first class newspaper man. The Register has always been one of the best weekly papers in the state and the friends of the father will wish the son every success that can come with honest effort and industry.

It is not supposed that the gentlemen who the other day formed themselves into an association having for its object the improvement of the Mississippi river, have any intention of contributing out of their own pockets for this purpose. They are perfectly willing however, to pay their share as tax payers. The plan is to urge the improvements, and influence legislation.

Ex-Comptroller Dawes in his remarks before the Bankers' convention declared the business life of the national was in the smaller business men. This means large aggregations as trusts are inimical to a true prosperity of the country.

The Kentucky Daughters of the Confederacy announce that hereafter the Union war song "Marching Through Georgia" will be barred from the public schools of that state. A belated thirty year echo, it seems.

The late "Boss" Shepard who so beautified Washington, had for his ambition the making of Washington the most beautiful city in the world. An honorable ambition for which he was cruelly maligned.

It looks very much that the elimination of certain prominent Democratic leaders from the presidential list through the result of the late election, has advanced the interests of Gorman of Maryland.

The Molnux criminal trial for both the two trials was the most expensive criminal case ever known in the country. The cost was \$500,000, the first verdict being guilty in the first degree, and the second not guilty.

The German government in the new tariff will have power to retaliate on any power that discriminates against German products. The same power should be in our next tariff.

The threatened famine in the Philippines has been taken in hand by the Philippine commissioners who have appropriated \$2,000,000 to purchase needed food supplies.

If the king of England can impress his wishes on parliament to give Ireland needed concessions, a lasting good will have been conferred upon a most unhappy country.

The Wisconsin delegation present at the session of American Bankers had a good time and succeeded in advancing F. G. Biglow of Milwaukee to the vice presidency.

A New York school superintendent arises to say that the young are being constantly overtaxed in our schools. This fact everybody knows. But who cares?

Among the belated returns is an item to the effect that the "Lily White" Republican vote was smaller than looked for. The president's foot a little while ago probably had an effect.

Populism is dead and the future of Democracy is just what its leaders will make it. But the country's experience with this party is that it can never learn.

Increased valuations in Milwaukee results in an increased tax rate of 88 cents a thousand as both city and county demand more money.

The majority of Chicago school buildings are decreed to be in an unclean and unsanitary condition. Same in Racine and other places.

The proposed Panama canal promises to furnish considerable discussion for many minds yet before work can begin.

The sugar trust is not holding its own as it would like and with increasing sugar beet production, will be still less able.

Extensive peat beds have been found in Indiana and possibly they may be worked. Wisconsin also is well fixed.

The anarchy bill will come up this winter again in congress, and it behooves that body to do something definite.

It is said the brick trust has made a pile of money this year, as have probably the gold brick fellows as well.

The open game season is on, though no bets are being made as to the number of the humane killed.

Comments from Outside Press

Chicago Inter Ocean: India is becoming prosperous once more, and everybody will be glad to hear it, if for no other reason than because of the relief which accompanies any change in the routine news from that quarter.

Cleveland Leader: Elbert Hubbard declares that the man who says "In time of peace, prepare for war," is a fool. Yet the American people, with practical unanimity, will continue to rate George Washington so far above the feckless lecturer of Roycroft fame that comparisons are absurd.

New York World: Brooklyn's 12 year old burglar snatched the palm for precocity from the 13 year old boy historian—and will perhaps hold it until some 11 year old trust magnate appears.

New York Mail and Express: The soundest chunk of solid wisdom carved out of arctic ice that we have seen is Explorer Baldwin's remark: "I could have reached the pole, but did not make the attempt because I feared I could not get back." The dash home is of much more importance than the dash hence.

Green Bay Gazette: Some enterprising county clerk who is looking for all the business he can attract would make a great hit by giving away a life insurance policy with each hunting license he issues.

St. Louis Republic: Of what good will a \$70,000 mansion be to the governor-elect of Kansas if he persists in remaining a bachelor, against the wishes and advice of his constituents? It would not be a home by any name, without a governor. Who will see that the governor has on a fresh collar before he goes to his office? Presumably the governor-elect has heard of the Missouri girl.

St. Louis Post Dispatch: The desertion of 4,667 men from the army during the fiscal year—enough to fill five regiments—may not be connected with the abolition of the canteen, but General Corbin thinks it is. The military thirst is a fearful and wonderful thing.

Chicago Record-Herald: Mr. Bryan can hardly fail to be impressed with the fact that the recent election resulted in the elimination of several promising presidential candidates.

Pittsburg Dispatch: The Sultan of Bacool is reported to have thought better of it. He wanted war, but the preparations of the Americans to fill his order convinced him that he had made a mistake.

Baltimore American: It is generally asserted that a composer cannot do his best work until his soul has been mellowed by affliction. Accordingly, Mascagni ought now to be able to write his sweetest music.

Kansas City Star: In declaring in favor of the canteen and singing in camp and in the garrisons, General Corbin practically admits the necessity of some consolation for the celibacy which he recommends for soldiers. But this will hardly square him with the ladies.

New York World: The "pistol habit" receives attention in New York, as a rule, only when somebody is dead or dying because of it. It is certain that a rigid enforcement of the law against concealed weapons would prevent many cases of development from potential to actual murder.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The British cable between Canada and Australia has been completed, and Marconi thinks he will soon open regular communication through the air between Nova Scotia and England. So the world grows smaller, in effect, and the brotherhood of the nations is brought nearer from out the dim future where poets have seen it in their dreams.

Boston Globe: Uncle Sam still has land enough to give us all a farm, more than 900,000,000 acres awaiting entry and settlement. But the inhabitants of the cities, who have grown to love the lights and the hurdy-gurdies, stick to their alley homes.

Omaha World-Herald: The extent to which the revolver has been used lately in domestic quarrels suggests that an express, bonded obligation not to shoot, should be incorporated in the list of marriage vows.

Omaha World-Herald: And now the Sultan of Bacool has abandoned his defiance and sends word to General Sumner that he does not want war. Perhaps he has been reading the code of war as annotated by General Sherman.

Kansas City Star: In declaring in favor of the canteen and singing in camp and in the garrisons, General Corbin practically admits the necessity of some consolation for the celibacy which he recommends for soldiers. But this will hardly square him with the ladies.

Des Moines Capital: The next time Mascagni contemplates a tour of America he had better seek an interview and obtain a few pointers from Adelina Patti.

State Journal: Primary election reform is important but it will have to take the second place in the coming legislative session. The tax question will be paramount, and whether any important results are attained or not, the legislature and the people will be furnished much value.

Upon the subject

Gossip From Here and There

W. F. King, chief astronomer of the Dominion of Canada, has been appointed by the British government a commissioner to mark the forty-ninth parallel from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific coast. Otto H. Titman, superintendent of the United States coast and geodetic survey, has been appointed by the United States government a commissioner for the same purpose.

Samuel T. Pickard, Whittier's literary executive and biographer, will sell a great many of his manuscripts and books for the benefit of a fund for the restoration and care of the poet's birthplace at Haverhill and his home at Amesbury.

Robert T. Baptist, ex-slave from Virginia, who has given \$1,000 to Booker T. Washington for the endowment of a Tuskegee scholarship, is employed as a coachman by General Carpenter of New York.

For the first time in a number of years New York has no "king of the dudes" this season. This doubtful distinction, once held by Berry Wall, J. Waldere Kirke, Archie Bell and others, is not claimed by or credited to any particular dandy this year.

A New York director of the United States Steel corporation in commenting on Charles M. Schwab's repeated eccentric actions abroad said: "It's Mr. Schwab's money and it's nobody's business how much he spends or in what manner he spends it." Said a banker in commenting on this: "Were Mr. Schwab a private individual I would grant this position. But it is not well taken so long as Mr. Schwab is the official head of the greatest industrial concern in the world and one that has more direct reference to American prosperity than any half dozen others."

It is said that Miss Edith Smyth, composer of the recently produced opera, "Der Wald," is the first composer of her sex to have a word produced at Covent Garden.

Judge C. M. Tompkins is the oldest pension office clerk in Washington. He was appointed in 1861 and saw the department grow from a little bureau to one of the largest and most influential branches of the government.

A substantial business firm in Boston is considering a proposition to take up the work of paper hats. They refuse, however, to give out any details of the process which they use in preparing the raw material for their purposes.

The Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia is more drastic on temperance measures than even the local optimists. He has prohibited absolutely in every part of his dominions the sale of any liquor containing alcohol.

The Shah of Persia owns the biggest diamond, the sultan of Turkey the biggest ruby and the pope will shortly possess the biggest topaz in the world.

Silas W. Bond of Iowa Falls has a political record both unusual and interesting, for he boasts of having cast his ballot for eighteen presidential candidates. Mr. Bond's maiden vote was cast in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1830.

Queen Alexandra has a decided fondness for mauve. She wears it both day and evening and has been painted wearing a mauve gown.

It is said that more babies have been named after President Roosevelt than after any other executive of the nation save Washington and Jefferson.

In 1846 there were 736 vessels carrying the American flag (practically all were from New Bedford), hunting whales in every corner of the watered world, from Okhotsk to Arabia. Of it today are left but thirty-nine small barks and schooners.

Only one characteristic distinguishes the little village of Strong, Me., from thousands of others that are scattered all over New England. That is the peculiar industry which serves to support the entire community. Strong is famous for nothing but toothpicks.

Blouses continue to be more or less pounced over a pointed-shaped belt. The necks are often collarless and cut in a very small square or V. The backs are tucked or plaited and the fronts profusely trimmed with insertion. The novelty resides chiefly in the sleeves and mode of trimming.

Marconi is continuing right on with his experiments in wireless telegraphy. He insists he will yet be able to communicate across vast distances successfully.

The new lord lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Dudley, has acquired some celebrity by introducing a style of using two linked buttons to fasten his frock coat.

In the public garden at Boston opposite the Arlington street church, of which Rev. William Ellery Channing was once pastor, there is to be placed a life-size statue of the noted Unitarian divine.

No one can land in South Africa without a permit and none but refugees, government employees and persons engaged in a service of a public nature will be permitted to move up into the Transvaal.

The emperor of Japan is a man of very simple tastes and rather democratic tendencies. He receives his guests standing and talks freely with all his visitors as an equal.

At Craig-Nos Mme. Patti possesses the largest piano as well as the most expensive orchestra in the world. The latter wonderful instrument is equal to the combined efforts of sixty performers. It cost \$23,000, and has a repertoire of over eighty operatic selections and airs.

HOUSEHOLD

Family Circle
and Table.Items of Interest
for Women in
and About the
Home.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

The New Woman of Leisure.—The woman of leisure who wakes up to her possibilities must begin by training herself to do a new, specific work. Let her leave to man the making of suits as well as steel rails, but let her take up his former work which he has largely exchanged for hers. Some one must do some hard thinking. He has no time for it. She has. She must do harder thinking in new lines if her children are not to be spiritual degenerates; she educates them; their father pays their bills. The ideals of both are fighting for supremacy in the child's mind. If she is not sane and wise, and has no vision of the family, the nation, the world that should be; if she has no philosophy of life, and is too apathetic to work to get one, she is of all endowed creatures most contemptible and pitiable. For the salvation of her own family, the standard of life and thought of the larger class of women with less leisure and the physical conditions of the largest class, with no leisure, largely depend on her. If the brain power that goes into what were put on the school question; if the time spent on learning to say nothing in French were put into the study of ideas in the field of economics or sociology or American history, to be expressed in clear English; if half of the energy spent on horse shows, golf, teas, dances and other amusements, harmless only when one does not gorge on them, were spent on coming face to face with real producers in tenements, factories, shops, schools or college settlements—several things would happen. The ambitious, fretful woman who is driving her husband to forgery or a divorce court; the woman who finds life a busy bore, a monotonous irritating kaleidoscope; and the sweet little lady who thinks herself too small and helpless even to venture to try to get an opinion on the big questions over which her supposedly wise husband shakes his head, would all begin to get the joy of real power. Men, absorbed in the technicalities of one business, would gladly learn from such wives some other aspects of the great problems of business, justice and democracy and gain a wider horizon than their office or the stock exchange—Lucia Ames Mead in The Pilgrim for November.

Use of Sewing.—There is a great diversity of opinion about the use of sewing. Some women have everything about them perfumed, not only their linen, but their veils, ribbons and hair ornaments, and even the skirts as well as the bodies of their gowns, while others contend that an odor of any kind is bad form. There seems to be a twofold permission among women, however, to use violet to any extent and to pick up a glove, handkerchief or any other small belonging and notice a violet scent suggests refinement and daintiness. Pure Florentine orris root is the only powder that gives the purely violet, small and it alone without any admixture is used by women who affect the fragrance.

Some Uses for Salt.—For neuralgia, take a small bag made of muslin or flannel, fill it with salt, heat, and apply to the affected part. Many cases of so-called diphtheria could be cured by a gargle of salt and water if taken at the start, gargling every hour, or half hour if necessary. One teaspoonful of salt in a glassful of water is a cure for many stomach troubles, relieving colic and indigestion, when taken regularly once a day. Wash the head occasionally with salt and water to lessen the falling out of hair. Salt dissolved in warm water is restful and healing for tired and inflamed eyes. Brine is recommended for mad dog bite. Wash the wound well with the mixture, then bind it with a cloth covered with salt. One remedy for snake bites is common salt mixed with the white of an egg to the consistency of paste, then spread on the wound. Salt-strewn carpets sweep easily and are left with brightened colors.—November Woman's Home Companion.

For Parlor Duster.—A duster bag is a useful addition to a drawing room—a hiding place for a silk or cotton duster to be used by the mistress of the house in case of emergencies. String-colored linen is the best material for the purpose and it can be embroidered with poppies or corn flowers and tied up with ribbons to match. Some people keep a doll's dustpan and brush in the bag besides so that if there is any little accident its traces can be removed at once without calling in the aid of a servant.

Children's Diet.—Children should never eat the flesh of young animals, such as lamb or veal. Veal frequently produces acute indigestion. Pork should be entirely omitted from the bill of fare. Following is one day's dietary for a child of 10 or thereabouts.

Breakfast—Baked apples and cream, wheat germ, poached egg on toast or whole wheat bread.

Dinner—Mutton broth with barley, broiled steak, roasted potatoes, green peas stewed in milk, lettuce salad, tapioca pudding with whipped cream.

Supper—Stewed prunes, cornmeal mush and milk, toasted whole wheat bread.

Ink Spots on Floors.—Ink spots on floors may be removed by rubbing with wet sand dipped in oil of vitriol and water, when the ink is removed, rinse with

CIRCUIT COURT
CALENDAR OUTOnly Three Criminal Cases to be
Tried During the TermTWO OF THEM CAME
OUT OF MOULDERS STRIKETerm Will Commence December 3—Issues
of Fact for the Jury and Issues of
Law for the Court—Calendar
Not Heavy.

enough to make a batter that will pour from the spoon. Bake on a hot griddle. This batter should not be allowed to stand as the crumbs are less delicious if they are soaked until they are soft.

Boiled Coffee.—See that your pot is in good condition; put in the required amount of coffee, then pour in the amount of water desired; put on a hot fire to boil and leave there until it boils; take off as soon as it begins to boil, and put in a dash of cold water to settle it. Serve as soon as possible and keep at the same temperature while serving. One pound of properly ground good coffee will make two and one-half gallons of good coffee, of a strength as the average coffee drinker likes it.

DRESS HINTS.

Capelike flares fall over the sleeves of a certain smart blouse for street wear.

Basques are another predominant feature of the new fashions; some of them are absurdly short, but no doubt they will get longer as the season advances.

An exceedingly swaggy skirt model for a light-weight material has a box plait down the back and front of the skirt in its entire length and is filled in around the bottom of the skirt by a box-plaited ruffle.

Just now, signs and portents are not wanting that there is a disposition to revive the styles of 1830 and thereabout.

Whether it will grow into a vogue or gently subside again it is yet too early to say; but one may hope that it will prosper.

As cloth trimming in hand form on silk is one of the newest notions if you have a separate silk waist with bands of material to match the skirt and it will look like a whole costume after the new style.

Wear brown suits; there is no more effective costume than a complete study in this color, from the crown of the hat to the feet. With the exception of black and white, brown is about the only color in which this idea can be successfully carried out.

OBITUARY.

GIBBS.

Robert Gibbs, one of the oldest and most prominent farmers of Racine county, died at his home in the town of Caledonia last night, aged 66 years. Robert Gibbs was born in the state of New York and came to Racine county when ten years of age, making his residence here for a period of fifty-eight years. During the entire time he has been engaged at farming and was one of the earliest residents. He was known from one end of the county to the other as a hale fellow well met and everybody liked him. In politics he was a Democrat and was always found fighting for the old Democratic principles. One son and a daughter and hosts of friends survive to mourn his demise. The funeral will take place Monday afternoon at two o'clock.

Pushee.

At 6 o'clock this morning Mrs. Maudie W. Pushee, relict of the late Thomas D. Pushee, and a sister of the late M. B. Erskine, died at the family residence, No. 1228 Main street, aged 80 years. Deceased was born in the state of New Hampshire, and came to Racine nearly fifty years ago. She was a kind-hearted, generous and Christian woman, of noble character, one who to know was to love and respect. For fourteen or fifteen years she was an invalid, but she was always bright and cheerful and bore her burdens of life with true Christian fortitude and patience that was remarkable. As a wife she was ever indulgent, and a mother loving and affectionate. There survives to mourn her loss two daughters and three sons. The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the house.

Irwin.

Mrs. George H. Snyder of 613 Lake avenue, received a telegram yesterday afternoon telling of the death of her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Irwin, of Syracuse, N. Y., aged 40 years. She died Thursday evening and the funeral will occur Sunday afternoon at 2:30. Mrs. Irwin's death is the first which occurred in a family of nine children. She leaves an aged father, Mr. Louis N. Jett, of Syracuse, N. Y., four brothers, Joseph Jett, of Waterloo, N. Y., Frank Jett, of Elmira, N. Y., Louis Jett, of New Haven, N. Y., Norman Jett, of Racine, who is now in the Philippines; four sisters, Mrs. Margaret Wright, Rochester, N. Y., Mrs. Nellie Marshall, Rochester, N. Y., Mrs. Margaret Wright, Rochester, N. Y., Mrs. Snyder of 613 Lake avenue, this city.

Balden.

Mary Balden died at her home No. 1516 Chatham street last night in the 30th year of her age. She was well and familiarly known on the north side and in Bohemian circles. A husband and children survive. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WALWORTH VALUATION

IS \$40,000.

ELKHORN, Wis., Nov. 15.—The report of the supervisor of assessments of Walworth county, makes the total valuation of the county, \$40,000,000. The township assessors turned in a valuation of \$91,000,000 and the state assessors one of \$38,000,000. The county has decided to purchase the Sleep farm of 160 acres adjoining the county poor farm at a cost of \$12,035.

SHOT A 250 POUND BUCK

Leo A. Bishop Brings Down the Animal—Chief Pfister and Others Not so Lucky.

Chief of Police Fred Pfister, Alderman John Korzulis, A. W. Bishop and his son Leo Bishop, and others, who are hunting in the vicinity of Three Lakes, are having plenty of fun. Word was received from the camp this morning, revealing the story of Leo A. Bishop bringing down a fine buck. The animal weighed 250 pounds, and required two hours time to bring it into camp. So far the balance of the party have had to content themselves with shooting rabbits and fishing. Everybody in the Bishop camp is reported well and having an excellent time. The party is expected to break camp and come home some time next week.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Only 35¢ You look at least 60. Restore color to your gray hair. Why not? J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

INTERRED IN ONE GRAVE

Last Brothers' Funeral Held in Town
of Caledonia Yesterday.Fifteen Hundred People Present—Cortege
Over a Mile Long—Railroad Will
Pay Damages.

Christian Erb, of Caledonia, was in the city today and reports that the double funeral of Ferdinand and Bernhardt Last, the two farmers killed by a Chicago & Northwestern railway switch engine at a grade crossing in Milwaukee, took place from the late home of Ferdinand Last, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Erb was one of the pall bearers. The funeral was without a single exception the largest ever held in the town. There were over fifteen hundred people present; over ninety carriages in the funeral cortege and it was fully a mile long. There were two hearses, double sets of pall bearers and the two bodies were interred in the same grave.

Rev. Mr. Koeh, of the Trinity Lutheran church, of which both men were prominent members, conducted the services and preached an eloquent sermon upon the lives of the men and their untimely death. The interment took place in the little church yard cemetery.

Mr. Erb stated to a reporter that Ferdinand was 67 years old, had been married twice and that there survived the second wife and fourteen children. Bernhardt was 63 years old, a widower, and four children survive.

An inquest has not yet been held to inquire into the manner in which the accident occurred. It is understood that a settlement will be made with the railway company without a law suit and that \$4,000 will be paid the relatives of the dead men.

PUGH FARM IS SOLD

Bid in by F. K. Bull for \$3,200—Ad-
joins the Land Recently Bought
for R. T. Robinson.

From the front steps of the court house there was sold this morning at public auction, Peter Meyers, auctioneer, ten acres of the old Abe Pugh farm, located in the town of Caledonia, for the Margaret Morry estate. It was bid in by Frank K. Bull for \$3,200. This property adjoins the land recently purchased by Stephen Bull for Richard T. Robinson, which it was said would be presented to the city for public park purposes, but which it was developed would be converted to a golf links. No doubt the purchase of Mr. Bull will be included in the acreage of Mr. Robinson, to enlarge the links. Most of this land is what the Park committee had in view for the park. The Journal is reliably informed, however, that the property will not be donated for a public park.

A POSTOFFICE FIGHT

Congressman Cooper Has One on
Hand at the Town of Clin-
ton, Wis.

Congressman H. A. Cooper has another warm postoffice fight on his hands. This time it is at Clinton, Wis. During the week Mr. Cooper has been at the town. For some months there has been a movement to displace William H. May, here, the present postmaster, whose term of office expired last April. Three candidates appeared—M. A. Patchen, a farmer; S. S. Jones, also a farmer, and F. Collier, a resident of the place. Congressman Cooper went out and looked the ground over for himself. He arrived at 12 o'clock on Thursday and all parties had committees of friends on hand to welcome him. The fight was a merry one, but Mr. Cooper took the matter into his own hands and, unattended, interviewed business people. Yesterday there was all kinds of speculation as to the outcome, but Mr. Cooper has given out no hint as to what he will do in the matter.

ATTORNEY ASKS DIVORCE

Thomas P. Hardy Brings Suit
Against His Wife on Grounds
of Desertion.

Attorney Thomas P. Hardy has commenced action in the circuit court, for a divorce from his wife Marjorie Hardy, on grounds of desertion. The papers were filed several days ago, but the matter has been kept secret. Before marriage Mrs. Hardy was Miss Van Pelt, a relative of the late Judge Allen. The couple have been married over six years, and are well known in Racine. At present Mr. Hardy has a law office on Sixth street, and Mrs. Hardy is living in Denver, Col. The announcement that a divorce suit is pending will create considerable surprise.

SHOT A 250 POUND BUCK

Leo A. Bishop Brings Down the
Animal—Chief Pfister and
Others Not so Lucky.

Chief of Police Fred Pfister, Alderman John Korzulis, A. W. Bishop and his son Leo Bishop, and others, who are hunting in the vicinity of Three Lakes, are having plenty of fun. Word was received from the camp this morning, revealing the story of Leo A. Bishop bringing down a fine buck. The animal weighed 250 pounds, and required two hours time to bring it into camp. So far the balance of the party have had to content themselves with shooting rabbits and fishing. Everybody in the Bishop camp is reported well and having an excellent time. The party is expected to break camp and come home some time next week.

It Keeps the Feet Warm and Dry.
Ask today for Allen's Foot-Powder, a powerful cure for Chills, Swollen Feet, Sweating, Sore, Aching, Damp Feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c.

DISTRESSING STOMACH DISEASE.
Permanently cured by the mastery power of South American Nerve Tonic. Invalids need suffer no longer, because this great remedy can cure them. It is a cure for the whole world of stomach weakness and indigestion. The cure begins with the first dose. The result is a new, vigorous and surprising. It makes no failure; never disappoints. No matter how long you have suffered, if it belongs to the use of this great health-giving force. Pleasant and always safe. Sold by Schulze Bros., druggist, Racine, Wis.

FARMER NEARLY
ELECTROCUTEDTelephone Wire Falls Across Street
Railway Trolley at TaborHORSE OF JOHN HINSMAN
HIT BY WIRE AND KILLEDMr. Hinzman Attempts to Pull Wire From
Under Animal—Received Full Force
of Shock and Barely Escapes
Death.

John Hinzman, a prominent farmer of the town of Caledonia, had a narrow escape from being electrocuted at the village of Tabor early this morning. Mr. Hinzman hitched his horse to a light wagon, loaded the wagon with farm produce and started for Racine.

A telephone wire, attached to the corner of a building at Tabor became detached and fell across the trolley wire of the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light company, changing it heavily with electricity. Mr. Hinzman drove along the road and failed to notice the wire. It struck his horse. The animal was instantly killed and fell to the road.

Mr. Hinzman leaped from the wagon, caught hold of the telephone wire and attempted to pull it from under the horse. He received the full force of the electric shock. It drew up his hands and body and with a mighty effort he released himself and fell back almost senseless.

Several persons witnessed the killing of the horse and shock to Mr. Hinzman and ran to the scene. They assisted him to his feet and in a short time he had almost recovered from the shock, although his hands were somewhat burned. The horse, valued at \$175 was dragged from the track and later was buried.

Officers of the Electric Railway company were at the scene of the accident early, took the name of Mr. Hinzman and others and got all of the facts relating to the affair.

The loss to Mr. Hinzman is quite severe, but he considers it very fortunate that he escaped with his life. He could not catch hold of a charged wire with his both hands once in a thousand times and come out alive. His escape from being electrocuted is considered a little less than miraculous.

DON'T LIKE PEST HOUSE

Mt. Pleasant Farmers and Officers
Expected to Kick Against
Its Location.

As was announced in the Journal last evening, the city council, or rather the committee to whom was referred bids for the purchase of a pest house site, decided to recommend the property of Paul Ostergaard, located south of the city in the town of Mt. Pleasant. That the officers of the town and its people will not take kindly to this action is evident and will protest against the city converting the house and farm into a place to care for smallpox patients. The state law allows the city or board of health to locate an isolation hospital where it pleases, so long as it is not a menace to the health of others. The Ostergaard house is of sufficient distance to not endanger any other inhabitants. Those who have examined the site claim it is an ideal one for a pest house.

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting
OF THE

Milburn Mutual Insurance Co.

held in Milburn, Illinois, January 11, 1902.

Since my last report we have adjusted fifty different losses amounting to \$3,657.50. Thirty of these losses have been by lightning.



has often been asked me if Lightning Rods are a protection against lightning. The reports from the different Mutual Insurance Companies are identical in stating that over two thirds of all the losses by fire to farm property is caused by lightning, especially in the sections where there are not few rods, and we have absolute proof, and know without doubt, that copper rods are a sure protection from lightning when properly applied, then we give them a hearty recommendation. The Security Lightning Rod Co. guarantee their work and offer to pay \$500 reward for proof of any building being burned by lightning where their rods are sold and put up by their authorized agents. The Security Lightning Rod Co., is known to be all right.

PLOW WORKS TO RESUME

Will Start Monday With a Full
Force of Men After Six Weeks'
Shut Down.

On Monday morning the J. I. Caw Plow works, which have been closed for the past five or six weeks, in order to take an inventory and make desired and necessary repairs and improvements, will start up with a full force of men. Nearly 400 men will be given employment and the plant will run full time. During the temporary shut down a new 300 horse power boiler has been put in and the entire interior of the immense plant has been re-arranged and made far more convenient. The new buildings erected during the year will be occupied by the departments intended.

The factory will run along as it did before closing.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powder for Children.

Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York. Cures Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, moves and regulates the Bowels and destroys Worms. Over 2,000 testimonials. They never fail. At all drug stores. See Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Intimations are made Congressman Babcock can expect support in the east, while Ohio will not unite on Cannon.

English Savin Liniment removes all hard, soft or coloured lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, swellings, etc. Over 2,000 testimonials. They never fail. At all drug stores. See Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.

Distressing kidney and bladder disease relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by Schulze Bros., druggist.

Sifter STOVE POLISH

Never dries out. Polishes stove without soiling the fingers. Absolutely no waste. No odor. Does not rub off. All dealers at 5 cents for a big box.

ST. JACOBS
OIL

POSITIVELY CURES

Rheumatism
Neuralgia
Backache
Headache
Footache
All Bodily Aches
AND

CONQUERS
PAIN.

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You can get their catalogue free of charge by sending your name and address to

ELMER MCFARLAND,
UNION GROVE, WIS.

THE KIDNAPPED MILLIONAIRES

A TALE OF WALL STREET AND THE TROPICS

By FREDERICK U. ADAMS.

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CHAPTER IV.

SOME STRANGE HAPPENINGS.

Mr. R. J. Kent, the great operator, paced slowly up and down his room, but never missed an examination of the tape as it escaped from the chattering ticker, by an interval exceeding half a minute. As the hour of two approached, the little machine became furious in its efforts to keep pace with the operations of the sweating, sweating and struggling brokers, two blocks away. Mr. Kent let the tape slide through his fingers and read a record which translated was as follows: 3,000 shares Sugar 148 1/4—2,800 Sugar 149—4,000 Sugar 148 1/4—700 B. & O. 107 1/4—1,100 B. & O. 107—2,800 B. & O. 106 3/4—500 B. & O. 106—3,200 St. Paul 171—4,000 St. Paul 170 1/4—500 St. Paul 170—3,000 St. Paul 169 1/4—1,400 Metropolitan 173 1/4—900 Metropolitan 172 1/4—1,600 Metropolitan 171 1/4—4,000 Jersey Central 153 1/4—500 Jersey Central 153—1,700 Jersey Central 152—55 Jersey Central 151 1/4—2,400 Sugar 147 1/4—800 Sugar 147.

Mr. Kent stepped to his private telephone.

"Who is selling that Sugar?" he asked his broker.

"Street & Rogers are selling most of it now. Brokers for Morris & Hauser of Boston, and Wright & Fanning of Chicago have also been selling it. These houses have been selling St. Paul, Jersey Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Metropolitan, Steel and Iron and other stocks," was the prompt answer. "I advised the office of it some time ago."

"No one seems to know."

"What do Haven's brokers say?"

"They seem to be up in the air. They are still buying Sugar."

"All right. Good-bye."

Mr. Kent called up Mr. Haven, the great sugar magnate.

"What in the devil is the matter with your Sugar stock?" he demanded.

"I don't know," was the response.

"It's all right. I am buying it as fast as it is offered. What is it now?"

Mr. Kent examined the tape.

"One hundred and forty-eight and a quarter," he replied. "It has been down to 149 1/4 but has recovered some. Who is doing that selling?"

"Sure I don't know," answered Mr. Haven with some impatience. "Probably some one taking profits. It will go up again."

"All right. Thank you. Good-bye."

Mr. Kent studied the tape for a few moments. The market was slowly steadying. The public was obeying the mandate, "buy on every reaction." Mr. Kent pondered deeply. He rang a bell.

"How much Sugar have I bought?"

He demanded of his private bookkeeper.

"Forty-three thousand shares," was the reply.

"It will average about 142, will it not?"

The bookkeeper produced a slip of paper, ran his eye over the figures, made a rapid calculation, and said that the average price paid for this line of Sugar stock was 142 1/2.

"Very well; that is all," Mr. Kent said.

He called up his broker who represented him on the floor of the Stock Exchange.

"Sell all the Sugar you can without breaking the market," he commanded in a voice that could not be heard ten feet away. Wall Street is all ears. "There is good buying just now. Begin on 500 share lots. Feel them out at the start, but keep busy. Sell at least 30,000 shares before you close, no matter what happens. When you have sold 30,000 shares, offer it in 1,000, 2,000 and 3,000 lots."

The broker repeated the order quickly so as there could be no mistake. Mr. Kent returned to the ticker.

"Some one taking profits, eh?" muttered Mr. Kent as he paced the floor, nervously chewing the end of an unlighted cigar. "I'll show them how to take profits! They must think I am in my second childhood. They have an idea I am going to hold the bag, do they? This is the way they keep their agreement! I'll hang the bell furiously."

"How much B. & O. have I?"

"Fifteen thousand shares at an average of 93," was the reply.

"Wire Brown & Addy of Boston, to sell me 20,000 B. & O. at the market. Send word to Blake & Co. of Chicago, to sell me 25,000 St. Paul at the market. Rush! hurry!"

He was at the private telephone again.

"How much Sugar have you sold?"

"Twenty-two thousand. It has broken a point and a half."

"That's all right. Put it out in 2,000 and 3,000 lots. Sell me 30,000 shares of Metropolitan at the market. Got it? That's right. Good-bye."

The ticker was singing like a sewing machine. Sugar, B. & O., St. Paul, Jersey Central, Metropolitan, Steel and Iron and other stocks came out in blocks of from 1,000 to 4,000 and even 5,000 lots. But the market held remarkably well. There was "not a cloud in the sky," and the public was sunning itself. But even their guileless optimism could not withstand the impact of the mysterious interest which had been selling hundreds of thousands of shares on

saturday and during the present session, reinforced as it was by the enraged Mr. Kent, who ascribed this selling to the perfidy of his associates. When the day's battle was over the field was covered with dead and wounded. Sugar had closed at 148 1/4 and 146 asked. Baltimore and Ohio had dropped to 105 1/4; St. Paul to 167 1/4; Metropolitan to 170; Jersey Central to 152 1/4; and Steel and Iron showed a net loss for the day of three points, and an extreme drop from its high point at the opening of nearly nine points.

When Mr. Kent had received reports from his brokers, and telegraphic advices from Boston, Chicago and Baltimore, he found that he had sold 55,000 shares of Sugar and that all of his other commissions had been executed. He had accomplished one of the phenomenal charges of position for which he was famous and dreaded. In a hundred offices his name was mentioned, coupled with expressions which would not warrant reproduction on these pages. He quietly talked the situation over with his lieutenants, instructed them to "smash" the market at the opening next morning, and with an untroubled mien left his office shortly before four o'clock.

CHAPTER V.
THE WALL STREET PANIC.

What happened on this famous Tuesday has been lightly touched on in the opening chapter of this history. The morning papers had devoted considerable space to the "bear flurry" in Wall street. There were guarded allusions to the coup performed by Mr. Kent, who had conducted his operations with little attempt to disguise his attitude. His profits were variously estimated at from \$750,000 to \$3,000,000, and it was strongly intimated that he would live to regret the unwarranted scare he had precipitated.

On the following Tuesday morning London ignored the New York break in prices and opened strong. Chicago and the speculative world looked on its splendid crops and telegraphed buying orders in generous volume. The galleries around the trading floor of the Exchange were crowded with the sight-seers who are always in force when the market is excited. The hand of the big clock slowly approached the hour of ten. The thousand or more brokers gravitated towards the various standards which bore the names of the important trading stocks.

The market opened strong and at a slight advance in spite of large offerings of stock by Kent brokers and from Street & Rogers—acting for their unknown principals—the market held its own the first half hour. It was at this time that vague and portentous rumors were circulated on the floor, and whispered over telephones. These rumors were greeted with general incredulity, but the effect on the market was apparent from the time the first suspicion was breathed. London, Chicago and other speculative centers continued buying and selling, unconscious of the shadow which was now darkening the street.

The storm broke at 11 o'clock. The yellow slips distributed by a news agency contained the following paragraph in double-headed type: "11:05 a. m. Andrus Carmody, Palmer J. Morton, R. J. Kent and Simon Pence cannot be found. They were last seen in Mr. Morton's office about four o'clock yesterday afternoon. Their relatives know nothing of their whereabouts. The police and detective force have been notified."

A message of similar purport was recorded on the tape. Any description of the scenes which followed on the floor of the Stock Exchange would be deemed exaggeration by those who never have seen a speculative panic sweep all before it. The tempest was loosed. Before its fury the sturdy financial oaks bent in the blast. The puny speculative saplings were uprooted and borne away on the wings of the cyclone. Staid old men who had not been seen on the floor of the exchange for months, rushed helter-skelter through the streets and hurled themselves into the crazy mob.

The 60 acres of the financial district was a Bedlam. Men tore papers from the hands of newsmen and rushed away without paying for them. The wildest rumors, if of evil purport, became certainties. The word went down the street that a great bank had closed its doors. There was no fragment of truth in the statement, but it was accepted as an unquestioned fact. It was charged that the great enterprises in which Carmody, Pence and Morton were concerned were insolvent, and that these men were in secret conference, endeavoring to arrange a compromise with creditors. Mr. Kent was regarded as the speculator who had been entrusted with this news, and commissioned to use it to recoup some of the losses.

The evening papers were flooding the city with extras. The news was so stupendous as to confound the genius of the designers of headlines. There was neither space nor type sufficient to depict their emotions. But the imagination of the reporters was equal to the crisis. In be-

wildering succession the millionaires were kidnapped, lured away and murdered by anarchists; had committed suicide, or reposed safely in the bosom of their families.

At one o'clock Sugar had dropped 25 points, Baltimore & Ohio 15 points, St. Paul 24 points, Metropolitan 32 points, Jersey Central 17 points and Steel and Iron 21 points. The stocks in which the missing men were not known to be interested withstood the shock with smaller losses, but the whole list was muffled almost beyond recognition. The news had reached London too late to permit English operators to cover in that market, and the cables bore the tales of their dilemma.

Shortly after one o'clock brokers in the employ of Street & Rogers jumped into the market as buyers. In the first hour of the session, before the break came, it was estimated that they had sold not less than 300,000 shares, and Kent brokers had sold fully 100,000 more. The total sales for the first hour reached the unprecedented total of 1,200,000 shares. From 2 until 1 o'clock the representatives of Street & Rogers



HE BLEW HIS BRAINS OUT.

did nothing. They then began to take some of the stock as it was offered. They became the center of riots. Men fought like fiends to sell their stock. In spite of their support the offerings were so numerous that prices still declined. They bought Sugar in 10,000 and 20,000 share lots. In an hour Street & Rogers had covered 600,000 shares.

Two papers appeared with extras containing a dispatch from Philadelphia stating that Messrs. Morton, Carmody, Pence and Kent were to conference at the Hotel Lafayette. It related with great explicitness that they were considering the details of a gigantic railroad combination, and the article contained a brief interview with Mr. Morton in which he refused to discuss the objects of the meeting, but regretted that the public should have become alarmed at the secrecy which had been deemed necessary. The same news was spread through the brokerage and commission houses by the news agencies and came out on the tape.

The effect was electrical. The market rose by jumps and bounds. Every one seemed rushing to cover, but the spurt was short-lived. When the market had advanced an average of ten points, Street & Rogers and Boston and Chicago interests turned heavy sellers. They threw the stock they had accumulated at the bottom figures right and left. They found plenty of purchasers. The Philadelphia dispatch was so good it must be true. It sounded natural, and was a logical reason for the absence of these men. At two o'clock the market was firm and slowly advancing notwithstanding the vast offerings from Street & Rogers. At 2:30 Wall street was growing optimistic. It regarded the selling as profit-taking, and bought with confidence. Sugar rose to within seven points of the opening figure.

Then came the final disaster. It was announced that John M. Rockwell, the great capitalist, and Jiram Haven, the sugar magnate also were missing. Simultaneously, word was received from Philadelphia that none of the gentlemen mentioned had been at the Hotel Lafayette, and that the dispatch was bogus, having been sent out by a commission house which took this method to recoup some of its losses. In the crash which followed several houses went to the wall. Their holdings were thrown on the market. Sugar dropped an extreme 40 points. Other securities suffered in proportion. A man stood in the middle of Broad street and blew his brains out. Staid old investors poured stocks which had regularly paid dividends for years dropped five points between quotations. Sugar fell 11 points on a sale of 400 shares, and did not steady itself for ten minutes, during which time it was worth \$35.00 a share less than it had been those few minutes before.

Once more it was Street & Rogers to the rescue. For two days they had been selling on good news and buying on bad news. Again their brokers stood in the breach and bought Sugar, B. & O., St. Paul, Jersey Central, Metropolitan and Steel and Iron from men who seemed willing to give it away. When the gong sounded at three o'clock, the signal that this awful day was ended on the Stock Exchange, these brokers were yet surrounded by swarms of men frantic in their efforts to sell stocks at any price. It was midnight before the lights went out in the offices of Street & Rogers. Scores of haggard men arranged private settlements on terms which would permit them to remain solvent.

The profits of the unknown prin-

cipals or syndicate represented by Street & Rogers, of New York, Morris & Hauser, of Boston, and Wright & Fanning, of Chicago, were conservatively estimated at \$2,000,000.

The members of the firm of Street & Rogers gave out no figures and refused to name the men they were representing. They stated that they had considered the "market" overbought, and had sold stocks in anticipation of a natural reaction. The unexpected bad news had found them in a situation from which they could not help reaping an enormous advantage. They had simply taken profits on the various movements of the market, and did not share the apprehensions of those who feared for the safety of the missing men. Mr. Street declared that prices were too low at the closing figures, even if it were known that the worst had happened. Intrinsic values could not be permanently affected by the fate of individuals, and he advised buying on any further declines.

Thus closed the most memorable day in the history of Wall street.

CHAPTER VI.

MYSTERY ON MYSTERY.

The hundreds of columns of space devoted by the New York morning papers to the great event could have been condensed into a few paragraphs, so far as any true explanation of the mystery was concerned.

Six men, whose combined wealth was variously estimated at from \$500,000,000 to \$1,250,000,000, had disappeared suddenly and completely as if the earth had opened and swallowed them. Four of them—Messrs. Pence, Kent, Haven and Morton—had been in the latter's office about four o'clock on Monday afternoon. Mr. Morton's secretary was sure they held no conference at this time, and said they soon left the building. He thought they left together, and supposed they went away in carriages or in an automobile. It was not uncommon for men distinguished in the world of affairs to meet at Mr. Morton's office. Mr. Morton had arranged for an important conference with some railroad men at his office for the following morning at 11 o'clock. The correspondence files showed that fact conclusively. Mr. Morton had telephoned to his residence that he would not be home to dinner. This was not unusual. That was absolutely all that was known of Mr. Morton's movements or plans.

John M. Rockwell was in his office from 11 o'clock until about two in the afternoon. He transacted business as usual and had planned to start on a trip to Chicago the following day. His private car had been ordered to the Pennsylvania depot. Andrus Carmody was to accompany him on this business journey. Both of these gentlemen had left word at their residences that they would not be home to dinner. Jiram Haven did not leave his office until nearly four o'clock. This was about his usual hour, and there was nothing in his correspondence or instructions to indicate that he would fail to be on hand at the regular hour on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Kent's failure to arrive at his office nearly drove his brokers distracted. They admitted that he had left them certain commissions to fill on Tuesday morning, but the nature of them or how they were executed they declined to make public. He left his office about four o'clock Monday afternoon, but did not say where he was going.

For the first time in 40 years Simon Pence failed to come home. Only on rare occasions did he remain away from a home dinner. He had stated that a business engagement would keep him in the city during the evening, but that he would be back at a reasonable hour. The police officials were notified at midnight of his failure to return to his residence. Not fully appreciating the significance of this event they made no search for the missing man, and classed it among the cases of this kind so familiar to the hardened members of the night police force of the metropolis.

This completes all that was known concerning the mystery.

That the panic was beyond control was apparent long before the Stock Exchange opened Wednesday morning. The governors met and solemnly discussed the advisability of closing the Stock Exchange until some light was thrown on the mystery. They dreaded to take this step, but the situation was unprecedented. In ordinary emergencies the banks, trust companies, life insurance companies and other representatives of capital had been able to meet and adopt a plan to protect the market and thus avert a panic disastrous to all interests. But the great heads of the money power had vanished. The smaller lights which remained were in a state of physical as well as financial panic. Each imagined himself the next victim. Special policemen guarded all the offices, and every visitor was scrutinized as a possible kidnapper. Hundreds of extra police officers were thrown into the financial district. All suspicious characters were arrested. Crowds were not permitted to assemble and a condition approaching martial law prevailed.

The governors of the Stock Exchange finally decided to open the session as usual, reserving the power to suspend business if conditions warranted such procedure. The market opened from two to five points below the close of the previous day. Several failures were announced. Street & Rogers bought about 300,000 shares of stock in the first hour and then stopped. With their support, withdrawn the panic increased. There were rumors that

Street & Rogers were heavily "long" and on the point of suspending. This the firm emphatically denied, and stated that they could stand a further drop of 25 points. On a call for margins they promptly furnished them.

With the panic at its height the governors met to take action. A motion was made to suspend business on the exchange. As a member arose to discuss this proposition, a messenger entered and handed the president a letter. It read as follows:

Mr. M. L. Morton, New York City: Dear Sir: This is to inform you that I am alive and well. I shall be obliged to remain away from the city for a short time, possibly several weeks. My relatives and friends need not have the slightest fear for the safe return of myself and the gentlemen who are keeping me company. I remain, very truly yours, PALMER J. MORTON.

May 2. The letter was in Mr. Morton's handwriting and had been positively identified as genuine by his private secretary and by the oldest clerks in his office. These facts were hurriedly explained to the president of the board of governors, who adjourned the meeting and sounded the gong for attention on the floor of the exchange. At that moment pandemonium reigned. A score of trading houses had failed, and others were on the point of suspension. Banks were calling loans. Money was quoted at 200 per cent. on call loans. With gilt-edged stock as security, Sugar was hovering around par, a drop of more than 60 points in less than 48 hours. The nerve-racked brokers expected the announcement of yet more disastrous news, and listened stolidly as the chairman waved his hand for quiet, cleared his voice, and began his reading. No one heard more than the close of the first sentence: "I am alive and well." The joyous voice of the gray-bearded old chairman told them that the message was from Palmer J. Morton. What a shout went up! It was echoed by the vast mob which defied the police and swarmed into Broad and Wall streets. The enthusiastic clerks and customers cheered from every window.

The panic was ended. Prices moved violently upward. In half an hour the face of the market was changed. In the whirl of speculative joy some stocks passed the high figures which had been reached at the opening on Monday morning. But while the agony of suspense was passed, and it was known that the missing men were safe, the case was yet shrouded in a mystery deep as ever. At the close of the day the market stood on a plane which averaged about ten points below the level established before the leaders of finance and speculation had vanished. It was noticed that Street & Rogers were persistent buyers from the moment the first news of the Morton letter was made public. Their sales were so small as to show that they represented but profit taking for regular customers, and not the immense holdings of "long" stock which had been absorbed during the height of the panic. Their profits were roughly estimated at \$35,000,000.

The welcome letter was addressed to Mr. M. L. Morton, a brother of the great financier. It was in a plain white envelope and written on ordinary letter paper, with a single fold. The postmark on the letter was indistinct, but when put under a glass the inscription clearly read, "Provincetown, Mass." The letter had been mailed at nine o'clock at night, and left the Cape Cod town on a late train. With slow connections the letter reached New York in time for the 10:45 a. m. delivery.

Here was a clew worth following. A special train with the best detective talent in New York, was prepared and dispatched to Provincetown. But the developments which speedily followed, deepened the mystery and puzzled the cool-headed chief of the detective force. Between four and five o'clock the same afternoon letters were received by relatives of John M. Rockwell and Andrus Carmody. These letters were at once placed in the hands of the detectives and not made public. This was in compliance with instructions which had been issued by the chief. The Rockwell letter was postmarked "Springfield, Massachusetts." The Carmody letter was mailed from a Harlem district in New York city.

Early the following morning—Thursday—a letter from Albany, N. Y., was received from R. J. Kent, and another was mailed to the Simon Pence residence from Brooklyn. Mr. Jiram Haven was as yet unaccounted for, but late in the afternoon word was received from him from Philadelphia. These letters were of a purport similar to the Morton letter. They were written on several kinds of paper, and there was no uniformity in envelopes. The Pence letter was written with a lead pencil.

The detectives descended on the peaceful citizens of Provincetown; which sand-girt village of Cape Cod found itself of a sudden possessed of the center of the stage. Probably no town in America affords less opportunities for secretiveness than Provincetown. There is but one street in the village—a narrow, winding lane which follows the sinuosity of the harbor.

But the detectives were not dismayed. There were hundreds of fishing boats at their deep-sea toll, and their skippers were interviewed. So were the trimmen and conductors. The latter were positive that no man answering Mr. Morton's description had traveled over the single road which runs up Cape Cod peninsula. Two detectives were left at Provincetown to continue the search for clues, and the others received telegraphic instructions to pro-

ceed to Springfield, Mass., and Albany, N. Y.

On Friday the New York papers contained brief accounts of the disappearance of one L. Sylvester Vincent, a Chicago gentleman, who followed the profession of promoting enterprises and inventions. Mr. Vincent had been stopping at the Broadway Central hotel. He was described as a gentleman of impressive bearing and rare charms of conversation. Mr. Vincent had registered in the hotel two weeks before the time when his absence was noted. His hotel bill was due, and repeated efforts to present this little matter to Mr. Vincent's attention disclosed the fact that he had not been in his rooms since Monday night. An examination of his effects revealed a much frayed evening suit, a small collection of unwashed linen, the prospectus of a plan for a ship canal connecting Pittsburg with Lake Erie, and a pocket dictionary.

In the light of much greater events the fate of L. Sylvester Vincent made so feeble a flicker that it was unnoticed by the great reading public.

To be continued.

Art of Japanese Gardeners.

A Japanese gardener does not strive after bright colors; he does not lay out beds mechanically or seek to trim the artificial. His object is to counterfeited a natural scene as nearly as possible. Above all he strives to eliminate every sign of his work. He cheats your eye into a loss of all sense of perspective. By judiciously selecting his trees and keeping every object on a small scale he can make you imagine his garden is very much longer than it is, and somehow he manages to deceive you as to its boundaries by artful arrangements of shrubs and stone work. He is a past master of landscape gardening craft.

Nordica Punches the Bag.

Mme. Nordica, the opera singer, is mistress of the ungainly art of punching a bag. This is a daily exercise with her, as she considers that it gives opportunity for all necessary muscular training and subjection of adipose tissue. The punching bag is a compromise. She desired to learn boxing, but it was pointed out to her that an accidental blow on the neck or chest, even with soft gloves, might wreck her vocal career.

The Salmon Trust.

All of the salmon canneries of British Columbia have been "morganned." In other words, there is a salmon trust. The capital, however, is small, only \$3,000,000. The idea is to save the by-products, which hitherto have been wasted. The canned product will be, as usual, a portion of fish chucked into a tin of grease. From the scales and bones will be manufactured guano and glue. The "by-product" is the salvation of many a business these days.

His First Thought.

Much has been written of the homely things that have first occurred to the mind of a person just overwhelmed in an accident. The latest contribution comes from one of the injured in the Fifth avenue bridge collapse at New York: "When I recovered consciousness," he said to-day, "I thought, 'My, but this would have been a bad day for me to play poker.'"—New York Post.

Not to Be Trusted.

The Scotch gardener of a New York estate had vague notions of geography. One of his master's youngest sons was trying to explain to Tobias the extent of his country. Finally, he ran into the house and brought a many-colored map of the United States. Tobias bent over it a minute, then exclaimed, "Mon, mon, 'tis no to be trustid; 'tis laid out in the plaid o' thee lyin' MacFeehians."

Christians Were Scarce.

Rev. Dr. Evans, an Episcopal clergyman in Middletown, N. Y., when he began his rectorship there some years ago was told by a discouraged Presbyterian divine that he did not believe there were 300 Christians in all Middletown. "Not so many; not so many," said Dr. Evans. "I've got in my church all these are, and they do not number three hundred yet."

Law Breakers Are Few.

If the amount of fines paid into the territorial treasury can be taken as an indication, the people of Hawaii are the most law-abiding individuals in the world. Sheriff Andrews sent over his monthly report by the last mail. The report shows that exactly \$15.25 was collected in fines on Hawaii during the month of March.

Longevity in Families.

Longevity seems to run in families, and sometimes appears to be almost hereditary. Thus Mrs. Kethe of Gloucestershire died in 1772, aged 153. She left three daughters, the eldest aged 111, the second 110 and the youngest 109.

Egypt May Export Coal.

Practical measures are now in progress with a view to exploiting the various coal fields existing in Egypt and elsewhere on the direct eastern route. The Egyptian government has granted concessions for this purpose to Edward Nicholls, an Englishman.

Woman Centenarian Dead.

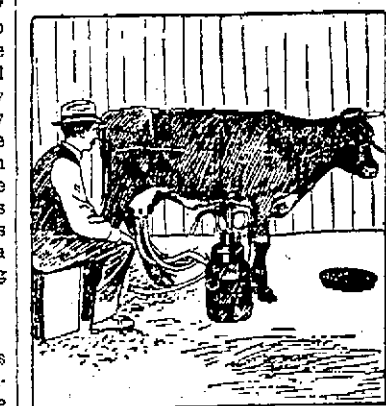
Mrs. Nancy Washington, who was probably the oldest woman in Boston, passed away recently at the home for aged colored women, having lived 107 years 1 month and 8 days.



The weedy, flavor of butter can be helped notwithstanding the argument sometimes urged that the abnormal growth of weeds is due to the excessive moisture and the farmer has no control over the clouds. It is true that weeds grow rapidly in wet weather and that they frequently hide the grass from sight and smother it so it cannot grow. But every farmer has a mowing machine, and these machines will mow weeds. If the grass divider is taken off so that the weeds as cut will be evenly distributed and the cutter bar is set to the highest notch, then the weeds mown will make a fine mulch for the grass and will soon wither away and settle to the ground, and the timothy and clover will grow all the more luxuriously for the mulch and for the clipping of the tops, will thicken, take a firm root hold of the ground, and the pasture will again be a thing of beauty and of profit, with the weeds counted out for the season.—Creamery Journal.

Automatic Milker.

Here is a machine for milking cows. It is a can shaped reservoir of special construction, made airtight so that a vacuum may be produced by the air-



HOW THE MACHINE WORKS.

pump on the cover. Rubber tubes connect with the cow's teats, and the pressure, it is claimed, causes the milk to flow readily. Farm and Ranch, from which the illustration is taken, knows nothing of the merits of the machine. The illustration is given to indicate the continued efforts that are being made along the line of dairy inventions. The cut is used by courtesy of the Implement Age.

Milk Flour in Sweden.

Dr. M. Ekenberg of Gothenburg, Sweden, claims to have discovered a process whereby milk may be reduced to a fine flour and afterward transformed into milk with all its alimentary qualities. The peculiarity of Dr. Ekenberg's discovery is said to lie in his having found the conditions under which the milk will retain its solubility in water in spite of the transformation into powder. Formerly when milk was dried the components became indissoluble. Dr. Ekenberg has performed to describe his apparatus for performing the work, having applied for a patent, but says it will cost no more than a common separator. The working expenses for the production of milk flour, it is claimed, will not exceed 1 cent per gallon of milk. The flour of whole milk can be used for producing cream, butter and cheese. The new apparatus is designed largely for the production of flour from skim milk.

Keep Down the Mold.

Moldiness in butter tubs, frequently starts in the tubs themselves owing to the use of poorly cured stork, but it is much more liable to start when there is a local source of mold, says Hoard's Dairyman. Mold should never be allowed to accumulate anywhere in a creamery or place where butter is stored, as it forms a seed bed that produces mold in everything that comes near it. All such places should be cleaned out and hot whitewash used liberally or moldy tubs will always be a source of trouble.

The Cow and the Man.

To own a cow that gives 6,000 pounds of milk a year the dairyman must be a six thousand pound man. The fact is the cow's early training and care has fully as much to do with her future usefulness as her breeding, and the dairyman who raises that kind of cows must be more than a mere cow keeper.

The "Man Behind the Cow."

Mr. George W. Giles of Ferndale, Cal., is a representative dairyman, who makes good profit on his cows. Mr. Giles has a Jersey herd from which he realized \$71 per cow the past year in butter fat alone. This is another instance of the "man behind the cow," as man who reads and thinks as well as works.—Hoard's Dairyman.

In Place of a Silo.

Not every farmer has a silo or a corn shredding machine. They cost too much for the man who has but two or three cows. But he can pick the ears from his corn stover and have the grain ground, and the cob, too, if he so wishes, then have the stover well cured in the field, and when he takes it to the barn have it cut into pieces not more than a half inch long and shorter if possible. Then moisten it with warm water if such is convenient to the cow stables and cover it up to steam for twenty-four hours at least before feeding. Put on each cow's ration as much and each grain as her condition calls for, and if she does not do as well as she would on ensilage she will do better than on dry corn stover. If obliged to wet it with cold water, it will be better for standing, forty-eight hours, to germinate a little heat by fermentation.—American Cattleman.



I know of a butter maker not far from Waterloo who had an expert who won't soon forget, says F. C. Altroge, a prominent Iowa dairyman. He had been churning at a temperature of 56 degrees, and at this temperature his butter had a good body. But on a recent morning after butter had come and he had opened the churn he was horrified to find a mass of yellow slop. After drawing off the butter-milk and washing twice with cold spring water and working it very slowly he was hardly able to get it out of the churn. Next morning he decided to churn cold enough. He tried 52 degrees, and it was two hours before butter came. There were somewhat better results, but not what he thought they ought to be. He began wondering what to do next. Milk was coming in fine shape, the weather being quite cool, making it necessary to heat the milk before separating, but he determined to try not heating, letting it go through just as it came in at a temperature of about 68 degrees, and used more starter to develop enough acid. At 4 o'clock he cooled it down to 53 degrees and butter came at 56 degrees in fine shape.

Soft Butter Contains Most Water.
In experiments at the Iowa station the water content of butter as indicated by the size of the granules and the temperature of the butter during working was studied. In each of a number of comparative tests cream was ripened, cooled and divided into two equal lots, both of which were churned under uniform conditions and were otherwise treated alike, except that one lot was washed with cold water and the other with comparatively warm water. In three of the comparisons where the granules were of the same size an average difference of about 25 degrees F. in the temperature of the wash water made a difference of about 2 1/2 per cent in the water content of the butter. The softer butter resulting from the use of the warmer water in washing contained in every case the most water. In one of the tests washing coarse granular butter with water at 45 degrees was compared with washing fine granular butter with water at 80 degrees. The percentage of water in the butter made in the two ways was respectively 14.07 and 17.50.

Granulated Butter.
The great secret in making granulated butter is when you begin to churn do not have the cream warmer than 62 degrees in cold weather and 60 degrees in warm weather. If the cream is cold, set it in a pail of hot water, but under no circumstances pour hot water into the cream. It will of course take longer to churn granulated butter. When you have finished churning, the butter will look just like shot; then draw off your buttermilk and wash the butter in the churn with several waters, so as to get the buttermilk all out. If you wish to keep the butter granulated, after washing it put it into a jar and cover it with a strong brine. But if you want to get it ready for market, salt and work it over and let it set for an hour, then work all the brine out and pack in a crock.—Pearl Sterling in Orange Judd Farmer.

Mary Marshall's Daughter.
Dr. J. P. Welsh has at his stock farm near Orangeville, Pa., a cow that promises to become one of the most valuable in the country. Although only three years old, this cow, Mary Marshall V., No. 11,514, has already outdone the record of her mother, Mary Marshall, who won the Pan-American prize in the butter making contest of six months.

The latter, eleven years old, made 25 1/4 pounds, and after deducting cost of feed showed a net profit of \$34.01. Mary Marshall V. gave 1,083 1/2 pounds of milk during the month of May, an unprecedented record.

Secretary Knight's Caution.
Secretary Knight of the National Dairy Union has issued a small pamphlet giving a brief history of the efforts made to secure the passage of the oleomargarine law, and in connection therewith a synopsis of the law and its full text. On the last page of the pamphlet appears the following timely caution: "Place no confidence in statements you read in the daily and weekly newspapers in relation to the oleomargarine law or its effects or anything connected therewith. Oleomargarine makers and dealers have spent thousands of dollars with various newspapers to secure publication and circulation of misleading reports calculated to shake confidence in the new law. In the hundreds of newspaper reports which have been printed in relation to this measure not one in a hundred has had a single grain of accuracy in it. It is a subject which few not acquainted with the dairy business understand, and in their effort to handle it the majority of newspapers have published ridiculous misstatements, which have led to much confusion in the minds of the people."

Can't Mix the Product.
Commissioner Yerkes of the Internal Revenue Bureau has settled the contested question as to whether butter or any other ingredients artificially colored may be used in the manufacture of oleomargarine without increasing the tax from one-quarter of a cent to 10 cents a pound by issuing a regulation which holds in effect that no artificial coloring matter whatever can be used in any way in the manufacture of oleomargarine without increasing the tax as stated.

CARE OF LAMPS.

How to Manage Them to Get the Best Results.

The following suggestions on the proper care of lamps are from a pamphlet issued recently by the London county council:

The oil reservoir should be of strong metal, properly folded and soldered at the joint and should not be of china, glass or other fragile material. There should be no opening between the reservoir and the burner other than through the tube which holds the wick, and this tube should be extended to within a quarter of an inch of the bottom of the reservoir and should have no opening into the reservoir except at its base.

The burner should be securely attached to the reservoir, preferably by means of a strong and well made screw attachment. There should be no openings through which oil could flow from the reservoir should the lamp be upset. Every table lamp should have a broad and heavy base, to which the reservoir should be strongly attached.

Wicks should be soft and not lightly plated and should quite fill the wick tube without having to be squeezed into it. They should be frequently renewed and before being put into lamps should be dried at a fire and then immediately soaked with oil.

The reservoir should be filled with oil before the lamp is lit, and the lamp should be kept thoroughly clean; all oil should be carefully wiped off and all charred wick and dirt removed before lighting. When first lit, the wick should be partially turned down and then gradually raised. The wick should not be turned down, as there is then a greater liability to explosion in lamps of unsafe construction.

Lamps which have no extinguishing apparatus should be put out as follows: The wick should be turned down until there is only a small, flickering flame, and a sharp puff of breath should then be sent across the top of the chimney, but not down it. Cans or bottles used for oil should be free from water or dirt and should be kept thoroughly closed.

How to Make Chili Sauce.
Chop fine three large onions and three large green peppers; put in a heaping tablespoonful of salt, a heaping tablespoonful of sugar and three cupsful of vinegar; add twenty-eight large tomatoes and cook all together until they are tender; a seasoning of ginger, cloves and cinnamon may be added if it is wanted.

How to Economize With Eggs.
Lect over yolks of eggs if put at once into a tumbler of cold water will keep fresh and soft for several days. If dropped into a cup and covered, the yolks would be unfit for use the second day. The left over whites of eggs may be made into macaroons, kisses or used for meringues. The whites of two eggs with a quarter of a pound of sugar and the same quantity of almond paste will make two dozen macaroons. Where hard boiled yolks are wanted it is much better to break the eggs, separate carefully the yolks from the whites and drop the yolks into water that is boiling hot. Cook slowly for twenty minutes. In this way the whites are saved for another purpose.

How to Make Everton Toffee.
Dissolve one pound of sugar in a pan over the fire with a gill of water and when quite melted add four ounces of butter. Stir this all over the fire till on dropping a piece into some cold water it crisps directly. Remove from the fire, add a few drops of lemon and pour into buttered tins or plates to cool.

How to Remove Mold.
Mold that settles on wooden furniture or woodwork in the cellar or any damp place is best met by kerosene oil. Sometimes a vigorous rubbing is necessary to destroy the pest. A coat of whitewash applied to a damp cellar will completely dry it out. If in spite of this precaution mold appears in spots on the floor of the cellar, set boxes of unsalted lime about and throw a little of it over the patches of mold that have appeared.

How to Wash Baby Carriages.
When it becomes necessary to wash the baby carriage, put a tablespoonful of salt into lukewarm water and use this in connection with sand soap and a small scrubbing brush. The salt prevents the reefs from turning yellow.

How to Darken Oak Frames.
To darken oak frames sponge them with boiling water to which has been added carbonate of soda in the proportion of an ounce to half a pint, let the wood dry thoroughly, and if not dark enough repeat the process. It is well to test the mixture on a piece of wood before applying it to the frame, for if it is too strong and makes too dark a color it can be diluted with a little more water.

How to Clean Tin Kettles.
Wash with strong soda water and scour with sand, then rub over with whitening moistened with methylated spirit or kerosene. When dry, polish with a leather and dry whitening.

How to Make Potato Omelet.
Allow two tablespoonfuls of cold boiled potatoes, chopped fine, to each egg; make the omelet as for a plain omelet and have ready the potatoes, which have been put into a frying pan with some hot butter, seasoned and shaken over the fire until a nice brown. Give them a sprinkling of finely minced parsley and spread in the omelet just ready to fold.

How to Clean Leather Satchels.
Leather satchels may be cleaned with a sponge dipped in warm water in which a little oxalic acid has been dissolved.



Milking is an operation which requires skill, as it has an important effect on the amount and quality of milk given. Dairywomen know that there are as great differences between milkers as between cows and that cows will do much better with good milkers than with others. Indeed good cows are often almost ruined by poor milkers.

The milker should avoid handling the cow more than is necessary, and he should make it a rule to do his work quickly and thoroughly. He should never go from a sick to a well cow without first cleansing his hands. The habit of wetting the hands with milk is filthy in the extreme and should never be practiced. Some people think it is necessary, but this is a mistake. The hands should be kept dry. If they are not, it is impossible to prevent drops of milk from constantly falling from them into the pail.

The pail should be held close to the udder so as to expose the milk to the air as little as possible. The farther the streams fall and the more they collect, contamination from the fore-milk must be avoided by discarding the first few streams drawn, or less than a gill in all. This entails little loss, as the first milk drawn is always poor in butter fat, and it happens to be badly contaminated, as is frequently the case, much injury and trouble may be saved.

—Farm, Field and Stockman.

Canadian Butter Problem.
It is somewhat strange that, although the summer and fall creamery butter of the province of Quebec is of a finer grade than that of the same make of western, yet the winter make of western is superior to that of Quebec. We can only account for this on the assumption that the western farmers feed their cows with more suitable food in the winter than do the farmers of this province, who use turnips and other less desirable feed, or else the western men have superior facilities in their factories during the cold weather for turning out creamery butter than we have in the province of Quebec; but, whatever may be the cause, the fact remains that western made winter creamery is generally finer than Quebec winter creamery, although the case is reversed during summer and fall. In proof of this more money was paid for western creamery the past winter than for Quebec creamery.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

Dairy Husbandry.
A course of study in judging dairy products has just been introduced in the dairy husbandry department of the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois. The course is principally designed for students in general agriculture and includes a brief treatment of the subject of dairy sanitation, the production of milk and the methods employed for the manufacture of common dairy products. Following this, great stress will be laid on the proper selection of milk and the judging of butter and cheese. In judging the products score cards are used to illustrate the relative importance of each of the points to be considered essential in a standard product. The object of the course is to give the student who specializes in lines of agriculture other than dairying an opportunity to gain a proper conception of the qualities good dairy products should possess.

Massachusetts Leads.
Massachusetts has a new law relating to the Babcock milk test. All persons who use the test to determine the value of milk or cream either to the producer or purchaser are amenable to the law. Since the law went into operation 5,012 pieces of glassware have been inspected by the state authorities, and 5.4 per cent have been found defective. Forty-nine candidates have been examined, and all but two have passed as being fitted to operate the test. Forty machines have been examined, and twenty were found good, eleven partially out of repair, and nine were condemned.

The foregoing record gives evidence of the need of such a law in every state.—Hoard's Dairyman.

The Daily Waste.
There is one item that is often overlooked in the keeping of cows, and especially so of dairy cows, and that is daily waste. There is practically the same whether the animal is a good milker or a poor one. In all cases the food necessary for the support of animal life and to make up the daily waste must come first, and then the milk or beef comes next after this is taken out. If the animal gives a small amount of milk, the cost of food as waste in proportion to the amount of milk secured is greater than with a large amount of milk, and of course this profit is decreased accordingly. Feeding poor cows in the dairy is practically a waste of food.—Agricola.

What Is a Profitable Heifer?
A California reader asks how much milk a heifer should give, and with what average test, to be considered worth keeping.

It is quite impracticable to give a direct answer to an inquiry of this character, says Hoard's Dairyman, first, because heifers vary so much in the quantity of milk and its fat content, and second, because it very frequently happens that a heifer with first calf, for reasons that cannot be explained, fails to do herself justice. We should hesitate to condemn a well bred heifer even though she might do very poorly the first year. But ordinarily we expect our heifers with first calf to give three-fourths to one pound of fat per day and keep this up as an average for several months.

SHAMPOOING THE HAIR.

How to Do This Properly With Soap and Water.

Do not rub the cake of soap upon the hair, for it will be impossible to remove the soap from the separate hairs once rubbed on, and the result will be a sticky head of hair for weeks.

When the head has been soaped until it is white with lather and rubbed well, says the Philadelphia Press, rinse again and again, using a little sprayer with rubber pipe, which can be attached to the faucet. In the absence of this a small watering pot will do.

You will need some one to help you for the rinsing. Water should be heated and poured upon the head, first hot and then cold, and the assistant should not stop until she has used up a gallon of water and more.

The little gas stoves and appliances for putting upon the gas are very useful in a case like this; for they heat the water and keep it at the right temperature, and in shampooing the hair a great deal depends upon this.

Finally in the ideal shampoo the hair should be rinsed with rainwater. If you cannot get this, take water out of the hot water faucet, let it cool a little and soften it with a teaspoonful of borax to a quart of water.

Use this with the spray and get the hair as clean as possible until it feels light and soft and ready to fly. The tendency to fly can be checked by rubbing on the hairbrush just a little glycerin cut with rosewater and brushing the hair quickly with it. Do not moisten the brush, but pour a little of the mixture in the palm of the hand and run the brush over your palm, and then touch the hair lightly with this. Just touch the hair lightly with this.

How to Care For Parrots.

The well known gray parrot is a most satisfactory and popular pet. The male and the female look exactly alike, and both will talk. The female talks less, learning fewer words and phrases, but she pronounces with great distinctness. They are capital mimics and catch different tones of voice with mighty. In the very young gray parrot the iris is black; in the older birds it is yellow. The iris of the young bird's eyes changes gradually. The eyes are darkened about seven months. As the gray parrot is long lived and slowly reaches maturity the young ones must be fed and watched with special care. The only way to care for a very young parrot is to boil the corn which is fed it and make it into a pulp, putting it into the bird's beak or letting it feed from the owner's fingers, as it would from the beaks of the parent bird, says Our Animal Friends. The feeding of young parrots must be done frequently or they will die of starvation. The gray parrot is fed practically like the others, on hemp, sunflower seed, Indian corn, fresh fruit and some nuts. Almonds are not good for parrots; the bitter almonds make them ill. Parsley is a deadly poison.

How to Mangle Oil Stoves.
First, select one made by a good firm; second, use good oil; third, trim the wick evenly; fourth, have every part of the stove free from oil or grease of any kind; fifth, turn the wicks rather low for the first five minutes, then raise them as you can without smoking. The oil will take about fifteen minutes to heat. If these hints are followed, these little stoves are a real boon in a home and when looked after properly should neither blacken the pans nor give out the least smell.

How to Bake Mushrooms.
Wash and peel the mushrooms; cut off the stems (which may be used for soup), arrange the mushrooms in a buttered baking dish, with the gills up, put bits of butter in center of each and bake them in a quick oven for fifteen minutes. Remove from oven and season with salt and pepper, place them on buttered toast, pour a little melted butter over them and serve.

How to Make Potato Chips.
Peel and slice some good potatoes and let them lie in cold water for an hour. Dry by laying the chips on a clean towel and pressing them with another. Fry quickly in boiling lard (after it throws off a blue smoke) to a delicate brown. Take out as soon as they are done. Shake briskly in a hot colander to free from fat and serve at once on a napkin.

How to Clean Piano Keys.
To clean piano keys and old ivory dampen a piece of muslin in alcohol and with it rub the keys. The alcohol can do no damage, and if frequently applied the keys will stand in want of no other treatment. If they have already begun to turn yellow, rub them with caution flannel wet with cologne water.

How to Use Soap Scraps.
It is a good plan to keep a pint jar in the bathroom in which can be put scraps of toilet soap. When the jar is full, pour over the pieces about a cupful of warm water and two teaspoonfuls of glycerin. The result will be a jellylike consistency that can be used instead of ordinary soap.

How to Make Banana Salad.
Cut four bananas in halves lengthwise, then cut each in half again; put these pieces in a glass dish and grate over a very little lemon rind; make a lemon sirup by boiling together quarter cup of lemon juice and half a cup of granulated sugar. Stir until the sugar has dissolved.

How to Test Canned Goods.
To know whether any food is properly preserved in a tin notice the top of the can. If it be the least depressed, the contents are in a proper condition, but if it be raised its contents are unfit for consumption.



"Yes, my son, this is going to hurt me more than it will you."
"All right, pop; try and not boller so loud as ter disturb anybody, will you?"—New York Journal.

Making a Name For Himself.



—Chicago Tribune.



"A woman is never happy unless she gets the last word."
"That's a mistake. A woman always insists on a man having the last word, but it must come in the form of an apology."



"Do you ever exchange hard words with your wife?"
"We often exchange hardware."

Difficult to Diagnose.



Pat—I've got a pain in me side, doctor.
Doctor—Which side?
Pat—Inside me outside, doctor.

In the Right Place.



Headlight—What an excellent chauffeur you have!
Sidlight—Yes. He used to be a locomotive engineer, but was discharged for criminal carelessness.—New York Journal.

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JOB WORK NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE AT... THE JOURNAL

Neighboring Correspondence

Union Grove

Union Grove, Nov. 17, 1902.
Rev. Coleman addressed large audiences at both of the English churches yesterday. He was formerly presiding elder of the Milwaukee district.

Mrs. E. L. Clark has been on the sick list and under the doctor's care the past week.

Mrs. Seefeld is confined to her bed with sickness.

Mr. J. A. Dixon has written home that a deer had fallen before their guns near Pelican. Trust James to get his share of the fleet footed game.

Rev. Wilson and family are attending the Epworth League convention at North Prairie.

John Asby has taken possession of the Commercial hotel and completely refurnished the same, also putting in an acetylene gas plant to light the same. He has also purchased several new rigs and horses for his livery business, and expects to be second to none in the county in his profession. He is assisted by his sons, Fred and Harry, who are both rustlers, and jolly boys. Success to John and his boys.

Mr. Levi Hulbert has purchased two lots from W. W. Meredith and will erect a modern house on the same in the spring.

Chas. Williams will reside in Chicago for the next six months, and will follow the trade of painting while there.

North Cape

North Cape, Nov. 17, 1902.
The play entitled "The Noble Outcast" presented by Waterford talent in the M. W. A. hall last Thursday evening was greatly enjoyed by all present.

The Lutheran society will be at Mr. H. Skario's home Thursday evening. All are invited, and a good time is expected. Some of the young people of Raymond met at D. Mahaffy's Thursday evening to organize a carrom club.

A few from this place attended the Hansen-Marsden wedding on Wednesday evening.

The hum of the threshing machine is still heard in this town.

The Misses Rosie and Agnes Peterson and Amanda Anderson spent Saturday in Racine.

There will be English meeting in the Lutheran church next Sunday evening.

Miss Daisy McAdams of Racine spent a few days last week with her cousin Miss Allie Mahaffy.

Miss Ella Swenson has gone to Milwaukee to resume her studies in the conservatory of music.

Alfred Nelson has returned home after a couple of months stay with his sister in Perry, Wis.

Mr. Nole M. Christensen was taken very sick while on a visit in Racine last week. He is reported much better but has not returned to his home yet.

Julius Rasmussen is hired to clerk at the store of Geo. Spillman.

Miss Carrie Smith spent Saturday in Milwaukee.

South Bristol

South Bristol, Nov. 17, 1902.
Mr. C. J. Karnes of Kenosha, who has been sick with typhoid fever, was able to be out to visit his parents a few days this week.

Mrs. J. H. Holbrook visited her son in Kenosha a few days last week.

Mr. Frank Karnes of Whitewater state normal school, visited his parents over Sunday, and called on acquaintances.

Mrs. D. K. Newell and son spent Saturday and Sunday in Kenosha.

Mr. M. Achen and wife and daughter, Mahel, visited in Kenosha on Sunday.

Elmer (Gibbs) has gone deer hunting in the northern part of the state.

The work on Wesley chapel is nearly completed.

The Ladies' Aid society met with Mrs. Achen on last Thursday.

John Achen spent last week Sunday with his parents.

Will Van Lierde of Woodworth, called on A. Graham last week.

Miss Gertrude Hallenbeck and Mr. Colvin of Kenosha, spent Sunday with the former's parents.

Corliss

Corliss, Wis., Nov. 17, 1902.
W. S. Whitte has arrived back from the east where he has been on business. Lewis Lawrence visited with his parents at Chelonia Sunday.

The Brown & Broughton Co. are shipping cabbage again.

Jake Johnson has arrived back from North Dakota.

Wm. Ryne was tendered a surprise Friday evening, it being his thirty-second birthday. The evening was spent in games and refreshments.

Wm. Eldridge and family have gone to Mankato, Minn., to make that place their future home.

Mrs. C. A. Brown, Miss Anna Rasmussen and Mrs. J. G. Hanson attended church at Franksville Sunday.

Russell Lewis of Racine had business here Monday.

M. A. Brown and family spent Sunday in Racine.

Mrs. C. A. Brown and Miss Anna Rasmussen called on Racine friends Monday.

Paul Voigt, delivery man for the Corliss meat market, had a narrow escape from being injured seriously. Saturday evening he fell down a flight of stairs, and laid there an hour unconscious, before he was found.

The M. M. Seor Trunk Co., would like to buy 200 turkeys.

Paris

Paris, Nov. 10, 1902.

Among the Paris visitors last Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gutter of Bristol, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bolton of Union Grove.

Mrs. M. Halloway and daughter, Mildred, attended service at Paris Corners Sunday.

Mr. Peter Bowers of Spencer, Ia., shook hands with old friends in the neighborhood last week.

Peter Herman, catfish of the Racine ball team, is among the recruits whose self imposed task is to keep the ducks from alighting on the O'Plane river.

The exterior appearance of the Paris Corners church is much improved by the application of two good coats of paint.

Threshing is almost completed in this locality.

Only two women exercised their privilege of voting election day. They doubtless enjoy the distinction of being the first to do so in the history of Paris.

The Epworth League of the Paris M. E. church will hold a basket social at the home of Richard Price on Friday evening, Nov. 21.

Paris, Nov. 18, 1902.

There is to be a basket social at the home of Richard Price Friday evening, Nov. 21.

Miss Minnie Griffiths called on her sister, Mrs. Charlie Gutter, of Bristol, last Wednesday.

Miss Edeline Bishop spent Sunday with her parents in Bristol.

Mr. Clarence Curtis of Kenosha, spent last Sunday with friends in East Paris.

Mr. Clarence Trice visited friends in Chicago Saturday and Sunday.

Kansasville

Kansasville, Wis., Nov. 17, 1902.

Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Callar and family accompanied by Miss Maud Adams of Merrill, left for their home in Fremont, Louisiana last Monday morning.

Mrs. Bull and grandson Earl Blandin of Racine and Mrs. Violas Richards and son Walter of Union Grove, spent Saturday with Mrs. D. M. Callar.

Miss Maud Adams spent Saturday and Sunday with Union Grove friends.

Mrs. M. Quirk, who has been quite sick for a few weeks is much better.

Mr. George Wheeler, with four of his carpenters came down from Green Bay Saturday. They will stay long enough to put up a barn for Mr. Will Harvey.

Kelloggs Corners

Kelloggs Corners, Wis., Nov. 17.

Our grangers are complaining again as the ground is too wet for plowing on account of the continuous rains.

Misses Math. Neu and John Terry took their threshing machine to Racine last Saturday for repairs.

Mr. Fred Anderson called on Sommers friends last Friday.

On next Friday, Nov. 21, J. E. De Long will sell at auction all of his stock and crops, consisting of one of the best herds of Jersey and Guernsey cows in this section of the country and a large amount of hay, corn and oats.

Mrs. M. A. Gould and daughter Gladys of Somers, spent Saturday with her sisters Mrs. Coughlan and Mrs. Holmes of this place.

Raymond

Frank Hay was a caller at the Center Saturday evening.

Miss Ida More is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Shumway.

Mr. John Kline, Jr., has rented the Gibbs farm for the coming year.

Miss Bertha Hamman spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Ed. Lower.

RACINE VESSEL WRECKED

Schooner *Joan* was on beach at Jackson port, Michigan—Valued at \$9,000.

A telegram received here this morning states that the two masted schooner *Joan* has been wrecked at Jackson Port, Michigan. The vessel lost here several days ago after a cargo of wood. She was moored at a bridge pier, the hold had been filled, when a storm came up. The lines parted, and the vessel went on the beach, pounded badly on the bottom and soon filled with water. Capt. E. Johnson of this city, principal owner of the craft, realized that it was going to pieces and is said to have sold the ship as she lay for \$500.

The *Joan* was built at Holland, Mich., in 1865, was of 120 tons burthen, 69 feet long, 24 inch beam and 7 feet deep. A number of years ago, the vessel was given a thorough rebuild and considerably enlarged. She was one of the staunchest vessels of the Racine fleet. The loss to Captain Johnson is heavy.

An auction sale.

W. L. Shumway will sell at public auction Wednesday, Nov. 26, at his old homestead, 2½ miles east of Raymond Center and ½ mile west of the Kilbourn road, at 10 o'clock a. m., stock, including work horses, cows, calves, farm implements, including vehicles, mowers, plows, etc., and considerable produce. Terms of sale as usual.

A novel barn, at least in this section of the country has been erected on the farm of Geo. T. Trautwein, this county. It is circular, built entirely of brick and is about eighty feet in diameter. A silo, about thirty feet across has been constructed in the center and the whole arrangement is so that the cows are stationed in two circles, one about the silo and the other around the inside circle of the barn so that a team can be safely drawn between the two rows of animals at milking time. J. G. Chandler & Co. of this city prepared the plans.

It is proposed to adopt a compulsory cure for drinkers through means of state sanitariums. The idea is to do this by means of a state law.

A large number of legislators-elect have innocently supposed they controlled their own votes, that is, of course, subject to pledges made. Are they right or not?

When one deer hunter by mistake slaughters human game nothing is said about it, but if he kills a horse instead, recompense must be forth coming.

Free Holiday Games

In each pound package of Lion Coffee

from now until Christmas will be found a free game, amusing and instructive—50 different kinds.

Get Lion Coffee and a Free Game at Your Grocers.

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PRESIDENT HUNTS IN RAIN

Despite Steady Drizzle the Intrepid "Tody" Goes After Bear.

SMEDGES, Miss., Nov. 17.—Rain which began falling last night was still coming down this morning and the prospect for a resumption of the bear hunt from the camp on the Little-Sundowner was not flattering. The rain was not a pelting downpour, but a steady old autumn drizzle which the weather wise hereabouts predicted might continue several days.

The rain ceased at 11 o'clock. A negro who came into Smedges this morning from the vicinity of the camp reported that the president despite the rain was off shortly after daybreak.

The manner in which "the colonel" stuck to the trail on Saturday long after the others had abandoned the chase and returned to camp, carried for him the most profound respect of Holt Collier, who said he was a "powerful game and persistent hunter."

Tomorrow night the party will break camp. The train will leave here in time to reach Memphis at 9:30 Wednesday morning.

COLLEGE DANCING PARTY

Dr. & Mrs. H. O. Robinson Entertain for the Students Body—Military Review.

Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Robinson entertained for their students Saturday evening with a dancing party in the gymnasium and the event will go down in the annals of college social history, as a decidedly joyous occasion.

To the music of Schulte's orchestra, which was stationed in the northeast corner of the hall, the three troops in full uniform and under command of Major E. B. Floyd and Captains Himes, Millard and Pawling entered the hall and passed in review before the assembled young ladies and their chaperons. Immediately after the entrance of the students, the grand march took place, and was led by Capt. A. Himes of Co. A. and his sister, Mrs. L. C. Lang. Popular dances then followed each other in rapid succession, everyone demanding an encore, and some of them several, until light refreshments were served, after which the enjoyment of the Terpsichorean art was resumed until the bugle blew drill call and the troops "fell in" and marched to their barracks.

The members of the Monarch football team which played on the college campus Saturday afternoon were present at this social hop and felt highly gratified at the treatment they received, even though they were defeated in the game.

FEW MINERS SONS GRADUATE

Statistics Show Only Four Per Cent Finish the High School Course.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 17.—Statistics gathered by the United Mine Workers from the Schuylkill region for presentation to the arbitration commission, shows that only four per cent of the graduates of the local high schools are sons of miners.

The wage rate shows an average of \$385 per year for the mine workers, wages of laborers being included with the miners in calculation. A protest will be made on behalf of the Schuylkill miners to the commissioners' against the acceptance of the proposition of the Reading company to base the rate of wages on the price of coal. This was the system in vogue here before the strike of 1900 and mine workers say to return to it would be very unsatisfactory.

ON THE SPEAKERSHIP.

La Crosse Republican and Leader: There are several candidates for the honor of presiding over the next house. The position is one of importance, and is always sought. Four men have been mentioned in this connection, two of whom are aligned with the high tariff element, and the other two with the opposite party.

Littfield of Maine, and Dulzell of Pennsylvania belong to the high tariff element, and Cannon of Illinois and Babcock of Wisconsin to the revision element. It appears that in the next congress there will be a majority of the members favorable to revision of the tariff in sympathy with the western aid, and the west can undoubtedly elect its man for speaker if it sees fit to do so.

It is certain that the country will demand of the Republican party some revision of the tariff, and if the east, which is proverbially narrow and provincial in its manner of regarding national questions is allowed to control, so much the worse for the Republican party.

A DEMOCRATIC VIEW.

Madison Democrat: Only another instance of Democratic blundering. This party went for the greenbackers years ago and tainted their creed with fanaticism. It got beautifully whipped. It coqueted with populism later and got pay for it in 1896 and 1900. It flirted with socialists in Wisconsin on several occasions and every time lost votes where it sought to gain them. This year Mr. Rose made the old blunder. He sought to get the stalwarts. Instead of talking for Democratic principles he tried to get to heaven by dragging others down. It was the old story. Suppose some Democrat now runs for office on good, old-fashioned Democratic principles and a Democratic platform. This trying to get voters from stalwarts, bolters, populists, greenbackers and what not has always proved a failure. It is a blunder that should never be committed again.

A large number of legislators-elect have innocently supposed they controlled their own votes, that is, of course, subject to pledges made. Are they right or not?

When one deer hunter by mistake slaughters human game nothing is said about it, but if he kills a horse instead, recompense must be forth coming.

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OFFICIAL VOTE IN STATE

Tabulated Statement by Counties Shows La Follette's Re-election by 47,227 Plurality.

The following tabulated table gives the vote for governor in the different counties of the state at the last election:

Counties.	Follette.	Rose.
Adams	1238	383
Ashland	2280	1752
Barron	2174	620
Bayfield	1892	426
Brown	3654	3283
Buffalo	1267	826
Burnett	865	90
Calumet	1238	1325
Chippewa	2067	1011
Cocke	2079	1720
Columbia	3389	2240
Crawford	1746	1372
Dane	7501	6463
Dodge	2810	5347
Door	1888	707
Douglas	2833	1702
Dunn	1730	817
Fau Claire	2762	1897
Florence	267	169
Fond du Lac	4443	4903
Forest	484	272
Gates	573	326
Grant	411	2042
Green	2231	1602
Green Lake	1490	1352
Iowa	2680	1710
Iron	1105	318
Jackson	1735	393
Jefferson	2305	3843
Juneau	2305	1805
Kenosha	1835	1718
Kewaunee	1806	1330
La Crosse	3733	3509
Lafayette	1167	1242
Langlade	1092	1416
Linn	3584	3376
Manitowish	1745	3657
Marathon	2880	1769
Marquette	1265	1045
Milwaukee	26641	22134
Monroe	2693	1912
Monroe	2097	1019
Oconto	1054	670
Ontonagon	3806	3287
Ozaukee	977	1677
Pepin	611	341
Pierce	1315	765
Polk	1386	215
Portage	2001	2430
Price	1087	737
Reine	4432	3294
Richland	2280	1410
Rock	5074	3140
St. Croix	1235	1856
Sauk	1275	2075
Sawyer	578	467
Shawano	2297	1403
Shawano	4440	3731
Sherburne	1024	1050
Taylor	2190	743
Trempealeau	2190	743
Vernon	2190	743
Vilas	2190	743
Walworth	2190	743
Washington	2190	743
Waushara	2190	743
Waupaca	2190	743
Waupesa	2190	743
Winnebago	2190	743
Wood	2190	743

Total 15,500, including 2,000 westerners; market steady to strong. Good to prime steers, 4.00@7.00; poor to medium, 3.00@5.75; stockers and feeders, 2.00@4.65; cows and heifers, 1.40@4.75; canners, 1.40@2.40; hogs, 2.00@4.50; calves, 3.50@7.00; Texas fed steers, 3.00@4.00; western steers, 3.50@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 27,000; market 10 and 15c higher. Mixed and butchers, 6.10@6.50; good to choice heavy, 6.10@6.55; rough heavy, 6.00@6.45; light, 6.10@6.30; bulk of sales, 6.20@6.40.

Sheep—Receipts, 32,000; market steady to strong. Good to choice wethers, 3.25@3.85; fair to choice, 2.50@3.50; western sheep, 2.75@3.75; native lambs, 3.50@5.20; western lambs, 3.75@4.80.

Butter—Firm; creameries, 17@20; dairies,

SHARP QUERIES FOR MITCHELL

Labor Leader Subjected to Pressing
Cross Examination.

EIGHT HOUR DAY AND
BOYCOTTS DISCUSSED

Wayne MacVeagh for the Erie Railroad
Puts Series of Searching Inquiries
But Mitchell has Ready
Answers.

SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 17.—The strike investigating commission has decided to send invitations to representatives of the Illinois Coal Operators' association to appear before the commission and tell of the conditions in the state under the system of yearly agreements with the union.

President Mitchell of the miners' union resumed the stand today upon the convening of the coal strike commission and his cross examination by Wayne MacVeagh, which was begun on Saturday, was continued. Mr. MacVeagh represents the Erie company which operates the mines under the names of the Pennsylvania Coal company and the Hillsdale Coal and Iron company. Mr. Mitchell, who has been on the stand since Friday morning, brought with him a number of documents and books which he frequently referred to in order to refresh his memory.

There seemed to be no falling off in the interest in the proceedings. A large number of persons patiently stood in line in the corridor of the building in the hope of gaining admittance to the hearing. Only a small portion of them were successful, the limited accommodations being almost entirely taken up by counsel for both sides and mining officials, representatives of the mine workers and workmen who are employed in the mines.

Mr. MacVeagh began his examination by reading from newspaper clippings of the methods of a labor organization known as the Operative Plasterers' association of New York against their employers.

"Do you approve or do you heartily disapprove of these methods?" asked Mr. MacVeagh.

"I should say that my union has no such rules," was Mr. Mitchell's response.

Mr. MacVeagh repeated his question and Mr. Mitchell said "I can only say that in the absence of knowledge as to the causes which made them adopt such resolutions I am not competent to pass upon the fairness or unfairness of them. On the surface and with the information you convey to me I should say they are unfair."

MINERS MUST COME FIRST.

Mr. MacVeagh referred to the subject of placing the responsibility for the increased price of coal and inquired: "Do you still feel at liberty to say that it is none of your business what additional cost the people will have to pay for their coal if that additional cost is the immediate result of your demands?"

"I have not said at any time that it was none of our business," replied Mr. Mitchell. "I have stated it was beyond our control. That we have absolutely nothing to do with the selling price of coal."

"Won't your men have to work five years to make up the lost they sustained during the strike?" Mr. MacVeagh asked.

"Not by any means," was the positive answer of Mr. Mitchell.

"Mr. Mitchell, do you think you have the right to ask for an increase in wages which, if granted, would increase the cost of living to hundreds of thousands of poor?"

The miners' representative replied that there are five hundred thousand persons in the anthracite fields who are starving and it is their fundamental right to ask for living wages in return for their labor.

DEXIES REIGN OF TERROR.

The examination for a few minutes became very spirited on this phase of the consequence of the strike and then Mr. MacVeagh turned to the matter of protecting the properties during the strike.

Replying to questions by Mr. MacVeagh on the right of private parties to protect their property, Mr. Mitchell said that the provision in the miners' constitution grew out of the Homestead strike when a number of private detectives were employed as guards, most of whom are declared to have been recruited from the slums of Philadelphia and other large cities. Mr. Mitchell insisted that the city, county and state authorities were competent to handle the matter.

Raising his voice to a pitch and speaking with great fervor Mr. MacVeagh asked the witness:

"Don't you know as well as you know your name is John Mitchell, that in spite

of the authorities of this city, of this county and of this state, the whole region has been treated for five months to a veritable forest of hell?"

Mr. Mitchell calmly replied:

"I don't know anything of the kind." "Well, you will before we are through with you," was Mr. MacVeagh's retort.

Commissioner Watkins here took a hand in the examination and it was brought out that none of the pickets employed by the companies represented by Mr. MacVeagh had been recruited outside of the community.

Mr. MacVeagh then read Governor Stone's proclamation calling out the troops in which the governor said there was a reign of terror in the region. Mr. Mitchell denied the correctness of the governor's assertions.

The eight hour day question was taken up and in reply to a query as to whether he had a right to limit a man's labor to eight hours a day, Mr. Mitchell replied:

"We favor a maximum of eight hours, and a moment later in answer to a similar question said: "We will accept whatever award the commission makes and that award will have precedence over the laws of the union."

WHAT PRESIDENTS HAVE DONE.

Then Mr. MacVeagh said:

"Abraham Lincoln was splitting rails and he did not limit himself to eight hours and you demand it not only for the men in the mines but for all the men above ground as well. He was doing infinitely harder work than nine-tenths of our men employed in the mines and above ground. So was Garfield when he was a body treading along the path of a canal and so was MacKinley in his early life. I only mention these because they are the three victims of the spirit of anarchy which is the curse of this country today and the only serious curse affecting it."

Mr. Mitchell took quick notice of the word "anarchy" as employed by Mr. MacVeagh and with considerable spirit promptly inquired:

"Trade unions are not held responsible for it, are they?"

"No, certainly not," said Mr. MacVeagh. "Trade unions are most admirable, but you make a demand upon us that we shall prohibit every man in our employ from working more than eight hours. That strikes us as perfectly inadmissible."

In answer to further questions Mr. Mitchell entered into a detailed description of the workings of the union.

ELECTION HELPED ADVANCE.

Mr. Mitchell upon the request of Judge Gray said that the officers of the union under pay had contributed thirty-seven per cent. per month of their salaries for the benefit of the striking miners. The fact was brought out that Mr. Mitchell had had telephone conferences with Senator Hanna just previous to the settlement of the strike of 1900.

"Of course that was the year in which Mr. Bryan was again a candidate for the presidency," said Mr. MacVeagh, "and you were conscious of the great apprehensions entertained by the financial interests of the country as to the possibility of his election?"

"Well, I understood they were very apprehensive," was the reply.

Mr. MacVeagh asked if any advances secured by the miners was not due to that apprehension.

"I believed," said Mr. Mitchell, "that the fact that an election was pending had something to do with the early settlement of the strike."

Mr. Mitchell denied that he had had any conferences with the coal operators at that time and said that during the strike Senator Hanna had spoken to him over the telephone and had sent Daniel Keefe, president of the International Longshoremen's union to see him. He denied that, through Mr. Keefe, he agreed that if the ten per cent. increase was granted that the strike would be called off, but Senator Hanna had told him the operators had decided to make the offer of ten per cent.

PEOPLE CAN BE TRUSTED.

Mr. MacVeagh here took up the suggestion for a yearly agreement and attempted to show that the union could not control its members and therefore an agreement is impracticable.

Mr. Mitchell said there were many differences that both sides justly complain of and which he hoped would be wiped out by agreements. "I dare say," Mr. Mitchell remarked, "if our union violates its contracts the people of this country will take good care that we have no union left. There will be no question about that and if the operators violate it the people of the United States will see that they regret it."

Mr. Mitchell said that this was a country of majorities, whereupon Mr. MacVeagh replied:

"Yes, but God with one is a majority. If a man is doing right, He is on his side."

The court room was convulsed when Mr. Mitchell answered that he would be willing to leave the whole dispute to God.

Reverting for a moment to the yearly agreements, Chairman Gray announced that the commission had decided to invite Herman Justin, commissioner of the Illinois operators' association to appear before the commission and state the conditions existing under the yearly agreements between the soft coal operators

and the Illinois miners who belong to Mr. Mitchell's organization. At the suggestion of counsel on both sides invitations will be sent to other soft coal operators, a list of whom will be handed to the commission later.

BOYCOTT DISCUSSED.

Mr. MacVeagh seeking a direct answer to his inquiries regarding boycotts asked the witness why he could not use his influence to put an end to boycotting and to further intimidation of men, women and children, whose lives have been made unendurable.

Mitchell responded that it was the very fathers and husbands of this people, who had themselves made their families unendurable. MacVeagh, drawing himself closer to where the witness was sitting said to him:

"If such cases are shown you until you grow weary of them, as I will show you, will you then agree to take drastic, thorough going, effectual measures to root it out as you would any other deadly, unmanly, un-American, cowardly practice?"

This question Mr. Mitchell answered by saying that people have a perfect right to do whatever they chose provided they came within the law.

When asked if he countenanced the stoppage of funerals, the preventing a physician attending a non-unionist or a member of his family Mr. Mitchell declared that he did not.

Mr. Mitchell was handed a photograph of a young woman school teacher, who, it was alleged, had been dismissed from her position because her father had been a non-unionist and was asked if it was fair to rob her of her place on that account. Judge Gray repeated the question. "As a general proposition," said Mr. Mitchell, "I should say no. It is going to an extreme which no labor organization advocates." He said, however, that under some conditions it would impair the efficiency of the teacher, because the pupils, the children of men on strike would not obey and therefore it was proper to petition for the teacher's removal until at least matters had quieted down.

SHOULD KEEP HIS OATH.

Mr. Mitchell in response to questions by Mr. MacVeagh and Judge Gray declared that a member of a trade union who was a member of a state militia should not escape service but should willingly perform all the duties of citizenship and accept all the responsibilities that go with them.

A recess was announced at this point. At the beginning of the afternoon session Mr. MacVeagh went back to the question of whether or not the poor would have to bear the burden of the increase in wages if granted. Nothing new was brought out except the statement from Mr. Mitchell that labor unions are democratic bodies, the members of which decide themselves whether or not they shall go on strike.

The question of boycott was taken up again.

A long line of questions followed on the matter of boycotts and Mr. MacVeagh again pressed Mr. Mitchell hard for a straight out expression on boycotts. The attorney read a list of fourteen men who were killed during the strike and Mr. Mitchell said that a number of these were killed by coal and iron police and that of the fourteen, ten of them did not belong to the union. A list of the seriously injured was also out in evidence by Mr. MacVeagh.

WILLIAM HORLICKS GIFT

As Senior Warden of St. Luke's Church He Buys Schlig Property for Parish Uses.

From the pulpit of the St. Luke's church Sunday morning Rev. Arthur Pifer announced that the senior warden of the parish had purchased and presented to the church, the Schlig property located on Seventh street adjoining the church on the west.

Mr. William Horlick is the senior warden alluded to and it is said the price paid for the property was \$1,500. The gift is a magnificent one, generous on the part of Mr. Horlick and highly appreciated by the St. Luke's parish.

The building is known as the Union Saloon and is said to have been the first sample room ever established in the city of Racine south of Sixth street. The late John Schlig was the owner and upon many occasions, the St. Luke's people made efforts to buy the property, but without success, the price placed on it being too high. It was desired to build the Guild Hall upon this property before it was erected. Recently parties offered \$200 more than was received for it, but the heirs promised that it should go to the St. Luke's church and kept their word.

OBITUARY.

Hansen

Walter Hansen, son of ex-Alderman Hansen formerly of this city, died at his home in Milwaukee Sunday morning, Nov. 16th, of spinal meningitis, due to an injury received in an accident eleven weeks ago. He was a remarkably bright, little lad and greatly beloved by all who knew him.

The funeral will take place from the home of his grand parents, 922 Forest street this city Tuesday, Nov. 18th, at 2 p. m.

CONTRACT HAS BEEN AWARDED

A. H. Marcus & Company Will Erect
New Public Library Building.

THEIR BID LOWEST OF
SIX OTHERS RECEIVED

Forty-One Thousand Dollars the Price—
Next Lowest Was \$43,000—Bids Does
Not Include Heating, Furniture
and Light Fixtures.

A. H. Marcus & Co., of Racine, has been awarded the contract for constructing the new \$50,000 library building, their bid being \$41,000, but it does not include the furniture, steam heating nor the lighting fixtures. The board of directors of the Racine Library association met and awarded the contract Saturday night.

Bids were first received for the work about two weeks ago. At that time there were six in all. The board considered them high; in fact all exceeded the estimates. For that reason the bids were not made public and it was decided that modifications could be made by the bidders so as to possibly bring the figures down.

It was these modified bids that were considered at the Saturday meeting and Marcus & Co. were the lowest and it was unanimously voted to give them the contract. An agreement was arrived at between the directors not to make public the balance of the bids, but it was admitted that the next lowest was about \$43,000.

This week the contract will be drawn up and if Marcus & Co., sign it work of making excavations for the structure will be commenced and an effort made to get it in before cold weather sets in. As has already been stated in the Journal, the building will be erected at the corner of Main and Seventh streets, with \$50,000 donated by Andrew Carnegie. The money is in the hands of Mr. Carnegie's agent at an eastern city and the Racine library board has the authority to draw against the same as fast as the work progresses.

The bid of \$41,000 leaves \$9,000 for the heating, furniture and lighting fixtures, which it is believed is sufficient. Some time ago a picture of the new building, with a description, was published in these columns.

BABCOCK WITHDRAWS; CANNON ENDORSED

Wisconsin Congressman Retires in
Favor of Illinois Candidate.

At Republican Caucus of Congressmen and
Senators in Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Clinches "Uncle Joe's" Chances.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 17.—At a meeting of the Wisconsin congressional delegation here Saturday afternoon, Representative Babcock announced his retirement from the race for the speakership in favor of Congressman Cannon of Illinois.

When the speakership question was taken up, which was held in the Hotel Pfister, the delegation, after considerable discussion, accepted the suggestion of Mr. Babcock and declared unanimously for Mr. Cannon as Wisconsin's choice.

Congressman Babcock has sent telegrams to each of the Republican members of congress from the state, asking them to meet him here for consultation on the speakership. Those who responded in person were Congressman Cooper of the first district, Adams of the second, Otjen of the fourth, Stafford of the fifth, Esch of the seventh and Jenkins of the eleventh. Congressmen Brown of the tenth district and Minor of the ninth, notified Mr. Babcock that they would be unable to attend; but would be satisfied with whatever the remainder of the delegation decided to do. Congressman Davidson of the eighth district was expected to attend the meeting, but failed to connect.

KEEP OUT OF FIGHT.

Mr. Babcock admitted that he has been promised good support by friends in other states, but he felt that it would be better to keep out of the fight. He then proposed that the delegation should throw its solid support to Congressman Cannon. He pointed out the advantages which had come to the delegation by their united support of Speaker Henderson when he needed help the most and argued that the same result was likely at the present time. The members discussed the matter carefully and in the end decided that Congressman Babcock was right in his position.

The outcome of the meeting, as far as the speakership was concerned, was a source of unbounded astonishment to the politicians who had filled the lobbies of the Pfister during the day. The more

so as after the delegation had decided to support Mr. Babcock a report to that effect was made.

Mr. Babcock has nothing to say beyond what is given in a public statement. Among his friends, however, it is said he felt that if he ran for speaker he would be looked upon as the candidate for revisionists, and after a careful count of noses he found that it would be touch and go as to whether he won or not. Therefore, he preferred to carry his strength to Congressman Cannon, especially as he has, it is believed, pledges from Mr. Cannon regarding the organization of the new house, when he and his friends who now carry their strength to the Illinois congressman, will be properly taken care of.

MR. BABCOCK'S STATEMENT.

At the conclusion of the meeting Mr. Babcock gave the following statement to the press:

"The office of speaker of the house is one of the highest importance, and of great power and responsibility. His power is limited only by the will of the house. The speaker of the fifty-eighth congress should, in view of the present conditions, be selected with peculiar care, and with serious regard for party harmony in Republican policies. He should be chosen without incurring obligations that might weaken the organization of the house, so that he would be free to use his best judgment to make the organization the strongest possible, to the end that public measures may be considered without prejudice, and to the end that the greatest good may be accomplished for the greatest number."

"While I duly appreciate the great honor you have conferred upon me, and the great compliment to me and to our state involved in the unsolicited offer of support from other states as a whole, and from individual members, I believe that I should consider this subject in an absolutely impersonal way, laying aside all merely personal ambition."

"The first and most important thing to be considered is a harmonious organization, one that will bring to the speaker all the elements of strength in the party. The east has several distinguished gentlemen whose names have been mentioned for speaker, among them Seneca E. Payne and J. S. Sherman of New York, John Dalzel of Pennsylvania, C. E. Littlefield of Maine and in the middle west Theodore E. Burton of Ohio."

CANDIDATE OF WEST.

"The west proper has but one announced candidate, Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, the veteran, leader of the house, ripe in experience, courageous, wise and above reproach, whose highest ambition would be I do not doubt, to faithfully promote the success of Republican principles, to give due heed to public sentiment on the great questions that confront us now and are likely to be considered in the fifty-eighth congress and to maintain that co-operation of the house with the senate so necessary to wise and careful legislation."

If I should enter the field as a candidate it would mean a long drawn out contest that might leave scores that would in the end prevent that harmony of organization which in the public interest should be preserved, especially in the west."

Mr. Babcock in closing declares we must support the president and give him administration a strong and candid support. He declares he appreciates the kind tender of support of his colleagues, but is constrained to believe the west should present but one candidate for this high office. He concludes by formally withdrawing from the contest for speaker.

LABOR LEADERS IN HOT FIGHT

Gompers and Shaffer to Settle
Differences Once and for All.

CONTEST PRECIPITATED
ON FLOOR OF CONVENTION

Both Parties Agree to Investigation by
Committee of Shaffer's Charges
Against Gompers and
Mitchell.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—The old dispute between President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers and President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor broke out afresh in the labor convention this morning and there is every prospect that on this occasion the fight will be to a finish. The charges were originally made by President Shaffer after the termination of the great steel strike of 1901. They were to the effect that President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers had been guilty of un-union like conduct in refusing to support his organization in its fight. They, on the other hand, asserted that the association over which President Shaffer presided was trying to violate its agreements and that his stand was untenable. Delegate Sheridan of the Amalgamated association, a colleague of President Shaffer in the convention, caused a sensation by asking unanimous consent to introduce a resolution calling for an investigation of the charges. Both parties announced that they courted the investigation and it will be referred to a special committee of five, two to be selected by President Gompers, two by President Shaffer and the four to choose the fifth. After the adjournment President Shaffer asserted with great emphasis:

"The entire thing is a scheme to injure me, and to discredit me so that I cannot be re-elected. I had no part in the presentation of the resolution offered by Sheridan and I believe that he and Gompers are in collusion regarding it."

When this statement was made to Mr. Sheridan he denied that there was any co-operation between himself and President Gompers. The latter said:

"Mr. Shaffer may be entirely correct when he says he did not desire the introduction of the resolution, but it is utterly false to say that I am in league with Sheridan or anybody else in this matter."

TO STAND ANOTHER YEAR

Only Improvements to Racine
County Poorhouse Recommended.

\$1,200 to be so Expended—Supervisor of
Assessments Will be Elected Next
Thursday Morning.

Members of the Racine county board of supervisors, as a committee of the whole, after visiting the Racine county insane asylum and the Racine county poor house, returned to the city this morning and went into session at 10 o'clock.

The committee reported on their visit to the county houses. They report having made a careful investigation of the building and premises and found everything in good order. The stock was well taken care of, also the crops were found in abundance and well cared for. They made a careful inspection of the house from basement to garret and found everything in fine order. The bed clothing was neat and clean in all departments. There were twenty-one inmates and they appear to be well taken care of and they commended heartily the keeper, Mr. Hankinson and his estimable wife, and also the agents of the poor for the manner they have discharged their duties. The committee recommended that the agents be instructed and authorized to proceed and make the following improvements: Build a kitchen with coal cellar under and bedrooms above; that the roof on the old building be resingled; that the entire house be repainted; steps built and make other improvements at a cost not to exceed \$1,200.

A resolution was adopted fixing next Thursday morning at 10 o'clock as the time for the election of a supervisor of assessment.

One of the supervisors said that in regard to the bill of Edwin Morse for \$596 for services, that the opinion of the district attorney would be secured and that if he said it was a legal charge it will be allowed. If not it will be disallowed.

A petition was received from the supervisors of the town of Caledonia asking that a new bridge be built across Root river, known as the Hass bridge, at a cost not to exceed \$4,200, and that the county board pay half of the amount. Referred to the finance committee.

SULTAN OF JOHORE TO
VISIT ST. LOUIS EXPO

SINGAPORE, Nov. 17.—At a recent audience the King of Siam expressed to Commissioner Barrett of the St. Louis exposition, his extreme pleasure at the reception accorded the crown prince in the United States.

The sultan of Johore, Malay peninsula, will make a tour of America in 1904 and will visit the St. Louis exposition.

It is possible those eleven Cuban children might be permitted to enter this country without disturbing our governmental fabric.

IN VIOLENT ERUPTION

Volcano Kilauwa in Hawaii Shows Angriest Mood in 20 Years.

HONOLULU, Nov. 11.—A wireless message received here this morning from the island of Hawaii states that the volcano Kilauwa has broken out in the most violent eruption for the past 20 years. Kilauwa has shown mild intermittent activity since the outbreak of St. Pierre.

It is possible those eleven Cuban children might be permitted to enter this country without disturbing our governmental fabric.

LABOR LEADERS IN HOT FIGHT

The Racine Journal.

The Journal for 1902.

The Weekly Journal is a sixteen-page journal, containing interesting correspondence from county towns and the news of the adjacent county and county sent up to the morning of publication. It is now issued in two sections of eight pages, seven columns each, on Tuesday and Friday of each week, practically making a semi-weekly Journal. The markets are revised up to date of each issue and the columns are filled with the latest telegraphic news and selected miscellaneous matter. Its editorial page is a feature and the departments well sustained.

The Weekly Journal endeavors to give the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are always of interest and are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and avoid all local gossip with offensive personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news in a readable form and will continue in its efforts to give its readers every satisfaction possible.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar (\$1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are intended for all subscribers alike and subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

THE PREMIUM LIST.

The Journal and Chicago Inter Ocean one year, for \$1.50.
The Journal and New York Tribune Farmer, one year for \$1.50.
The Journal and New York Tri-Weekly Tribune, one year for \$1.00.
The Journal and Farm and Home one year, for \$1.20.
The Journal and Woman's Home Companion, one year for \$1.35.
The Journal and Conkey's Monthly, one year for \$1.45.
The Journal and Farm and Fireside, one year for \$1.45.
The Journal and Farm and Fireside one year, with the new People's Atlas of the World with maps in colors, 157 pages, \$1.75.
The Journal and Farm and Home including "Homemade Contests," a volume of 600 pages with illustrations, one year for \$1.25.
The Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, \$1.50. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.
The Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year, with Picturesque Philippines, for \$2.00.
The Journal and Woman's Home Companion one year, and the new People's Atlas of the world with maps in colors, 157 pages, for \$2.20.
The Journal one year and Professor Gleason's celebrated horse book, \$1.25.
The Journal one year, and Thorpe's new and complete poultry book, revised by the poultry editor of Farm and Fireside, \$1.25.

Important Notice.

Should any publication continue sending to any subscriber to whom it may have been ordered sent as a premium by us after the expiration of the one year agreed by us, we request every such subscriber to at once refuse to take such publication out of his postoffice, instructing the postmaster to that effect. The Journal will in no event be some responsible for the same after the year for which it has been duly paid.

Order Premium Wanted With Paper.
It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of payment for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the provision that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper.

Map of Wisconsin.

The Journal one year and large sized up-to-date map of Wisconsin, \$1.25. To Journal subscribers by mail 35 cents. This map has on reverse side a complete map of the world, with latest statistics of population and area of the different countries. This map should be in every family.

Reportorial Notes

in and out the city.

A change in the weather.

The country needs the rain.

The storm came, though belated.

Wood and lumber thieves are said to be operating quite extensively in various parts of the city.

It is understood that the residents of Mt. Pleasant will object to an isolation hospital being located in that town.

Work of remodeling the new Masonic Temple building is progressing rapidly and will be ready for occupancy by Jan. 1.

Charles C. Jensen, aged 48 years, fell from a wagon on Milwaukee street yesterday, breaking his right arm above the elbow.

Farmer Brown of Caledonia, was in the city this morning looking after three boys who stole apples and oats from his farm. Two bags full were carried away. Divers are at work trying to find the leak in the water main which crosses the river directly in front of the life saving station. It will be several days before the leak can be repaired.

Supplementary bids for the construction of the new \$50,000 library building were received yesterday afternoon, by the library board. A meeting will be held this evening to look over the bids and possibly award the contract.

Articles of incorporation were filed at

the register of dead's office by the Junction Furniture company with a capital stock of \$4,000. The incorporators are Peter Christensen, Knud F. Jacobsen, Sophia Jacobsen and Anna Christensen. Drs. Meit and Newell of Waterville examined into the mental condition of Sophia Baustion at her home in Waterville. They found her to be insane and today Judge Heck committed her to the asylum.

The recruiting station which was opened two weeks ago at the Racine post-office closed up this morning and left for Chicago. There were no persons from this city who enlisted. Some made application and were unable to pass the examination required.

The Thanksgiving dinner for the poor, being arranged by the members of the Volunteers of America, assisted by Rev. A. C. Grier, will be one of the largest affairs of the kind attempted here in a long time. The promoters are being greatly encouraged by the citizens.

The new offices of the Case Plow company will be occupied by them the middle of next week. The floor space is ten times the size of the old offices and have all the modern improvements. These offices will be among the handsomest in the city of Racine.

Charles Barry, local agent of the Barry Bros. Transportation company, desires to have the Journal state that the company has not been bought by the alleged trust, in fact that the boats are not and will not be sold, but remain in the hands of the present company.

Yesterday there was an unusually interesting case tried in the Municipal court before a jury. Dr. L. E. Hall brought action against Charles Ewe, to recover \$125 for dental work. The jury after hearing all of the evidence, brought in a verdict for Dr. Hall, for \$75 and costs.

Yesterday afternoon, Congressman H. A. Cooper, R. M. Boyd and Harry Leonard were out at North Point, securing pictures of the land which it is believed will be selected for the proposed new naval station and school. These pictures are being taken at suggestion of the government officials.

The danger of leaping on and off of street cars was illustrated yesterday on Main street, when a traveling man, with a satchel in each hand, attempted to leave a moving car. He fell and struck the pavement hard, injuring his hands and knees, besides ruining a suit of clothing. The satchels were also covered with mud.

Peter Diehler, while engaged running a lathe at the S. Freeman & Sons Manufacturing company, met with a distressing accident yesterday. A dog, which he was using, slipped from his hand, struck his hand between the fore finger and thumb and penetrated clean through the hand, also breaking the thumb. Dr. Notz was called to attend the injury.

There is great danger of blood poisoning. Today the members of the Racine county board of Supervisors are inspecting the Racine county poor house in the town of Yorkville. It is admitted that the buildings are old and should be torn down and a new structure erected, but the county is too poor to afford it at present. The condition of the place is good and is due to the manner in which the keeper and his wife conduct things.

People who were waiting for the 7:50 south bound train last night, did not have a good word for the crew of the train as when the depot was reached, it did not stop and many were under the impression that the engineer did not know that the Racine station was reached. That was probably the reason, as when half way between the Junction and depot the engine was stopped and backed up to allow the passengers to go aboard.

In a recent issue of one of the leading leather papers was found the following: "Fred Platz of Racine has taken charge of the Salmon Brook Leather company at Nashua, N. H., which will turn out a line of chrome calf shoes." For the past six months, Mr. Platz has been in Quebec, Canada, where he was superintendent of one of the tanneries producing chrome shoes and for a number of years was assistant superintendent at the Platz Leather company of this city, which was destroyed by fire.

A gasoline launch, containing William Armstrong, James Collier, Tom Bishop and Mr. Gallagher, agent of the Milwaukee Sentinel, departed last night at 6:30 o'clock for Kenosha. They took respective positions as captain, mate, engineer and pilot, and when they were well out into the lake, the high rollers tossed the boat in a dangerous manner. While at Kenosha they were the guests of Dr. Spaulding who entertained them in a royal manner. Dr. Spaulding accompanied the Racine boys to their home in this city and later departed on a morning train for his home at Kenosha.

Rudolph Janachek, the young musician who attempted to kill his sweetheart, and sentenced to Waupun for a term of two years, was this morning taken to the prison by Sheriff Baumann. A friend of the young man accompanied him to the prison. Janachek believes that he will recover his health within the two years, for he cannot touch liquor, which appears to have brought him to his present condition and position.

Walter Cartwright, who is employed as porter at the Belvidere hotel, was the victim of a joke played upon him by a number of young men of this city. He was telephoned yesterday afternoon to call at the police office at once and on his arrival at the office enquired what was wanted with him. The desk sergeant was amazed and did not know what to say, and upon investigating the matter found that he was asked to report to watch the supposed haunted house on the North Side. Walter, who is rather nervous, thanked the officer for telling him he was not wanted and departed for the nearest cafe to get a decoction to quiet his chattering teeth.

Social and Personal.

Mrs. E. A. Jones lies sick at her home 307 Park avenue.

Mrs. Hall of California, is the guest of Mrs. W. T. Lewis of Main street.

Miss Jennie Harding is confined to her home on Wisconsin street with sickness.

Miss Grace Byron of Kenosha is spending a few days with friends in this city.

Carl Nelson and Tom Bishop left this morning for a week's hunting trip at Eagle lake.

Miss Mamie Oile departed today to spend a few days with her brother at Milwaukee.

Miss Lizzie Rammelt of Franksville, is visiting her brother, C. Rammelt, 1200 Highland avenue.

Miss Henrietta Kessell, of Milwaukee, is spending several days with Mrs. Kessell, of Villa street.

Mrs. M. Wood, who has been quite sick at her home 952 Washington avenue is slowly improving.

Mrs. Ada Stevard, of Salem, Wis., is visiting with her cousin, Miss Inez Cornwell, of College avenue.

Mrs. John Phillips, who has been spending the week in Milwaukee, returned to her home today.

E. W. Dean left this city last night for Milwaukee, where he will remain over Sunday visiting friends.

Miss Gretchen Rickman, who has been visiting at La Crosse for the past month, returned to her home today.

William Ammann returned to his home today at Judah, Wis., after spending a week with his parents on Villa street.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gattacker of Fond du Lac are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Naylor of Mound avenue.

The Messrs. Clara and Ida Bilbourn of Crete, Neb., are visiting at the home of Mrs. George Schneider on Randolph street.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dopkins of Milwaukee are in the city to attend the funeral of Myrtle Blish, which was held this afternoon.

Miss Anna Karr, who has been the guest of Miss Rose Lichter for the past week, returned today to her home at Hales Corners.

In the near future a concert will be given by Mr. Leo Tecktonius at Chicago. It will be under the management of Prof. Emil Liebling.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Hyde, who have been visiting at Cleveland, Ohio, for the past few weeks, have returned today to their home in this city.

Mrs. Oscar Cliss and Mrs. William Strong of Chicago, are spending a week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Krug of North Main street.

George Long and wife of Portage, who have been visiting friends and relatives in the city for the past week, returned to their home today.

Miss Ida Schneider entertained a number of her friends last night at her home on Randolph street. A pleasant evening was spent by those in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. George Davis of Oswego, N. Y., are spending a few days with friends in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Davis will probably make Racine their future home.

Mrs. J. H. Near, who has been visiting friends and relatives in the city, left today for Atlanta, Ga., where she will spend the winter with her son Clifford L. Near.

Mrs. E. A. Miller, who has been visiting her sons, W. H. and L. D. Miller, has gone to Iowa City, Iowa, to spend the winter with her daughter, Mrs. E. O. Fiske.

The Misses Jennie Saunders and Eunice Hughes who have been visiting Mrs. Saunders of 512 Park avenue, departed today for their home in Washington, D. C.

Miss Dora Schenmer of Burlington and Miss Katherine Schenmer of Rock Valley, Iowa, are spending several days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Englehardt of Center street.

Edward McDonald, Clarence Livingston and Frank Baker leave today for Cincinnati, Ohio, where they will be in attendance at the exposition which will be held at that place next week.

E. J. Pennington will leave this city on next Saturday for Cincinnati, where he will place a number of his automobiles on exhibition at the exposition which will be held at that place.

George Foster was tendered a surprise party last night at his home 1125 North Michigan street by twenty-five of his friends. The evening was spent in games and singing, followed by dainty refreshments.

Mrs. Anton Johnson entertained a number of her friends last night at her home on LaSalle street. Only her lady friends were present and all had a good time. Refreshments were served during the evening's entertainment.

John Schultz was tendered a surprise party last night at his home on Sixteenth street by fifty of his friends. The occasion was his forty-fifth birthday anniversary and the host of friends surprised him in a royal manner. He was the recipient of many presents.

Dr. P. B. Hargreaves of Evanston, who has been in the city for the past two months, is preparing a bill for the compulsory treatment of inebriates and narcotics which will be placed before the legislature to act upon. This movement is backed by prominent people of this city and Kenosha and with proper handling will no doubt be passed upon. The doctor states if this bill is passed it will be a good step to cure all drunkards and morphia people in the state of Wisconsin.

Up to the present time, County Clerk Bell has issued nine hundred and fourteen hunter's licenses this season.

THREE SHOTS FIRED AT KING

But Italian Anarchist's Revolver Contained Blank Cartridges

LEOPOLD OF THE BELGIANS TARGET FOR AN ASSASSIN

Police Rescue Assassin From Fronted Peoples Hands—Prisoner Declares It Was His Intention to Kill the King.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 15.—Three shots were fired at the king of the Belgians this morning as he was proceeding to the cathedral to attend a Te Deum in memory of the late Queen Marie Henriette. No one was hurt.

The man who fired the shots is an Italian. He stood in front of the bank of Brussels. The other chambers of his revolver proved to be blank, so it is presumed that those fired were equally harmless. The man was immediately arrested and the police had some difficulty in rescuing him from the hands of the crowd. He gave the name of Robini.

The royal cortege consisted of several carriages, besides that of the king, containing the count and countess of Flanders, Prince and Princess Albert of Flanders, the Princess Clementine and maids of honor.

When examined by the police, Robini confessed that he intended to shoot King Leopold and said he held anarchist beliefs.

\$80,000 SCHOOL BONDS

Finance and Education Committees Will Recommend the Issue

Plans for Remodeling the Garfield School Accepted—Work to be Commenced Soon as Possible.

Last evening the finance, education and other committees held a meeting at the city hall, and part of the time members of the board of education were present. The object of the meeting was to decide upon needed improvements to the Garfield, Lincoln and Washington schools the conditions of which were published in the Journal of this week.

After considerable discussion it was decided to recommend to the council that \$80,000 school bonds be issued for school purposes. The report will be made to the city council on Monday night.

The plans and specifications of Guilbert & Rugh, for a new addition to the Garfield school, or in other words for the tearing out of the old center building, which is a regular fire trap, and replacing it with a modern building, were accepted and the work will be done as soon as possible. No definite action was taken in regard to the necessary improvements at the Washington and Lincoln schools, but this will be attended to as soon as the council get around to it.

Residents of the north and west sides will be pleased to learn of the action of the committees, fully realizing the necessity of good, clean and healthy school houses.

HIT IN EYE BY MISSILE

Henry Bothke May Lose Sight Because of Shooter's Carelessness.

Henry Bothke, who is employed as towerman at the West street crossing of the Northwestern road, met with a serious accident last evening while on his way home. He had completed his day's work at 8 o'clock and left the tower for his residence on North Erie street and when between Hamilton and Albert on the Milwaukee road a shot supposed to be from an air rifle hit him above the right eye. He was stunned and fell to the ground, thinking that he had been hit in the eye with a large rock. In the course of a few minutes he regained consciousness and was able to walk to his home which is quite a distance from where the accident occurred. On his arrival, medical aid was summoned, and it is thought that the sight of the eye can be saved, as the pain has begun to leave the injured optic.

HAUNTED HOUSE COMES IN FOR MORE PROMINENCE

A number of young men of this city decided last night to watch the house that is supposed to be haunted on the North side. At 10 o'clock they appeared and walked around the house several times, when some one yelled and all made a run to a place of safety. Shortly after this occurred two young men with their lady companions looked over the house and not knowing that some one was in the house watching thought they would show the ladies their nerve. They walked to the rear of the house and lifted the cellar door to scare the girls, when Oscar Reiman came out of the side door and used one of the gentlemen as a punching bag for five minutes. This house is being watched every night and it is stated that the young man who is doing the work is known and if caught will be dealt with severely and punished.

Ex-Speaker Bradford will, it is said, be a candidate for the speakership of the next assembly. Geo. H. Ray, speaker of the last assembly, is also a candidate, as is Lenroot of northern Wisconsin.

NOVELTY WORKS ARE DAMAGED

Fire Breaks Out in Racine Novelty Company Plant Last Evening

INTERIOR OF STRUCTURE CONSIDERABLY DAMAGED

Value of the Factory \$8,000—Damage Estimated at From \$2,000 to \$4,000—Caught From Boiler—Insured for \$2,000.

Between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock last night Miss Mabel Higgins discovered fire issuing from a three story building in the rear of No. 1612 Winslow street, occupied by the Racine Novelty company. Without delay she hurried into the home of Mr. Fred Blandin, one of the largest owners of the property and made known her discovery to Mrs. Blandin who quickly investigated and saw fire raging on the interior of the factory.

Without delay she called her husband, who was visiting at a neighbor's and notified him and at the same time the fire department was notified and responded. The firemen found quite a serious conflagration going in the old part of the factory and directly over the boiler. Three streams were soon playing on the flames but fire companies 2, 3 and 5 and it was only a short time before the fire was under perfect control and out.

Fire Marshal Cape, Mr. Blandin and others made a hasty view of the damage, finding that the interior of the plant with stock and machinery, was greatly damaged, but an estimate could not be placed upon the damage at that time.

Mr. Blandin stated that the company manufactured automobile bodies, ironing boards, piano stools, packing boxes and other articles, and employ about twenty men. The value of the property is placed at \$8,000 and the damage will possibly amount to \$4,000. There is an insurance of \$2,000.

No doubt the building will be rebuilt and business resumed as soon as possible. How the fire originated is not known, but supposed to have caught from the boiler.

The fire department did excellent work and several thousand people were at the fire as is usually the case when a conflagration occurs early in the evening.

A COLLECTION OF VALUABLE RELICS

One of the most valuable collections of curiosities and relics ever placed on exhibition in the Belle City is that which may be seen in the window of Joe Lachet's place of business at 612 State street. This collection was gathered by Mr. Lachet, who served four years in the United States navy, and his brother, Mathew, who is now serving in the navy being stationed in China.

This collection comprises 400 articles taken from all parts of the world, and among the many articles a few are here mentioned. He has a picture of the first battle where blood was shed between the United States and Spain. This battle took place on May 11th, where Ensign Bagley and six other men were killed at Cardenas in the southern part of Cuba; a number of shells and relics taken from Spanish boats sunk during battles, also two hundred pieces of money from all parts of the world, consisting of coins from China, Manila, Gibraltar, Santiago, Cuba, Central America, South America and Jerusalem.

MUNICIPAL LIGHTING PLANT FOR MILWAUKEE

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 15.—The pet plan of Mayor Rose for a municipal lighting plant is in a fair way to direct accomplishment. The council finance committee has recommended for passage a resolution to provide that the legislature shall be asked to pass a law permitting the city to appropriate the surplus water revenues for the purpose of establishing such a plant. It seems likely to be passed by the council.

General Young ably defends the honor of the American army in the Philippines in an address at Washington.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Ray's Whooping Cough Syrup, for children, coughing, it soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures whooping cough, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

It is the best of all.

FARMS FORSALE

Local and Marathon County Lands. Also

Residences, Stores and Shops.

FIRE AND TORNADO INSURANCE

J. Z. COLLIER, UNION GROVE, WISCONSIN

FRANK CLEMMENS,

Harness, Whips, Robes,

Blankets and Axle Grease.

Repairing of Harness a Specialty.

WEST RACINE, WIS.

FREE! FREE! FREE!

Get The Double Refined English

Steel Razor Absolutely Free.

This Razor is warranted to last a life time

I will send you your name and address

we will send you the Warranted Razor

with full instructions.

THE GUARANTY CO.,

1218, Racine Street.

Dog Poisoning.

Fifty dollars reward offered for the arrest and conviction of the person who placed poison on Nov. 11th, 1902, between the hours of 6 and 7 p. m. in the yard of the undersigned. The party is known. All we need is a little more evidence to convict. Who can furnish it and get the reward? Paul Glass, 1223 N. Michigan St.

First Publication Aug. 5, 1902.

The following described lands and city and village lots in the county of Racine and State of Wisconsin were sold by the treasurer of said county on the 15th day of May, 1902, for the delinquent taxes of the year 1899.

The amount set opposite each tract of land and city and village lot is the amount of taxes, interest and charges thereon, including the redemption fee. The same will be subject to sale and will be conveyed to the purchaser or holder of the county treasurer's certificate of sale as provided by law.

Given under my hand and seal of the County Board of Supervisors of said county of Racine, this 5th day of August, A. D. 1902.

WILLIAM BELL, County Clerk.

To whom assessed, description, amount of taxes, interest and charges.

TOWN OF NORWAY.

W 1/2 sec 34, T. 2 N., R. 1 E., A. M. 10 28

W 1/2 sec 34, T. 2 N., R. 1 E., A. M. 10 28

W 1/2 sec 34, T. 2 N., R. 1 E., A. M. 10 28

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W 1/2 sec 34, T. 2 N., R. 1 E

COOPER'S VOICE IN OPPOSITION

Is Opposed to Action on Speaker-
ship Question at Present Time

THINKS STEP UNWISE
AND ALSO PREMATURE

Henderson's Successor Will Not be Named
for Fifteen Months—Question a Na-
tional One, Not State, Says
Mr. Cooper.

Representative H. A. Cooper of the First district is going to the meeting of the Republican members-elect of the Wisconsin congressional delegation Saturday, determined to advocate the postponement of action on the speakership question. Mr. Cooper has had no communication with the other members of the delegation on the subject, but he is pronounced in the belief that it will be unwise for Wisconsin to assume a stand so far in advance of the time when the successor to Speaker Henderson is to be chosen.

No conference between the members of the Wisconsin delegation in congress in many years has aroused so much interest among politicians great and small throughout the state as the one scheduled for noon tomorrow in the club room of the Hotel Pfister. While the country generally seems to be stirred up to an unusual degree over the Henderson succession, the politicians of Wisconsin are interested especially in view of the possibility that a member from this state may yield the gavel in the house of representatives during the congress that will precede the presidential campaign of 1904.

The announcement, also, that Senator Spooner and Senator Quarles probably will attend the conference tomorrow gives additional importance to it; in the eyes of other politicians in the state; as there is a belief that the attendance of the two members of the upper branch of congress signifies the consideration of some matters besides the question of the speakership. As a result there probably will be a gathering of Republicans from all parts of the state, attracted primarily by the meeting of the Washington statesmen.

OPPOSITION TO BABCOCK.

It has been taken for granted by many that if Mr. Babcock desired it the delegation would not delay the adoption of a resolution pledging its unanimous support to him. The first thing to indicate the possibility of the contrary, indeed, is Representative Cooper's expression of his individual views, which, it properly may be assumed, will be submitted to his colleagues in an argument against action at this time.

In conversation with a representative of the Sentinel yesterday Mr. Cooper said:

"I have received letters from many members of the house from different states suggesting that it would be well to postpone action on the speakership question until after the members have gathered at Washington for the coming session of congress. They have manifested a great deal of interest as to what Wisconsin intended to do.

"It will be only a little more than two weeks until congress meets, and there is nothing to be gained by precipitate action. There is no haste required regarding the selection of a speaker to succeed Speaker Henderson, anyway, as his election will not take place for nearly fifteen months, unless there is an extra session.

"The candidates I have heard mentioned for speaker of the next congress are Mr. Babcock, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Payne and Mr. Sherman of New York.

"Great influences are at work in favor of the candidates. We should not tie ourselves up in any way, but should be free to act as our best judgment may dictate when the time comes.

NATIONAL, NOT STATE.

"The question is a national one; not a state question. If Mr. Babcock is found to be the strongest candidate I will favor him. But we ought to watch developments. Great questions will come before the next congress and the speaker will hold a mighty power over legislators. It would be well to see how those who are candidates stand on questions as they come up at the next session before committing ourselves to any candidacy."

Mr. Babcock is not expected to arrive in Milwaukee until tomorrow morning, although there is a chance that he may reach the city tonight.

NO CONFERENCE AT MADISON.

"I read a statement published in an evening paper to the effect that a meeting of the state officers-elect had been called to be held in Madison," said John J. Kempf, the state treasurer-elect, last night. "The object stated was that Governor La Follette might have an opportunity to dictate the appointment of the officers who were elected on the ticket with him. I have had no invitation to any such meeting, nor have I heard it intimated from any other source than the newspaper."

"Of course if I received an invitation I should attend. I believe it would be a good thing for the state officers-elect to get together and talk over their appointments in order that they may make

their selections from different parts of the state, and not have them bunched in two or three congressional districts."

A CLOSE CALL FOR B. SCANLAN

Ben Scanlan, the well-known artist and sign writer, had a narrow escape from being killed while enroute from Chicago to the Belle City on the 4:30 passenger train of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company yesterday afternoon, and may lose the sight of his right eye. Yesterday morning Mr. Scanlan went to Chicago on business. In the afternoon he took the 3 o'clock north bound passenger train for home. With other gentlemen he was seated in a smoker. When Rose Hill cemetery was reached and the train was running about a mile a minute, there was a crash of glass, preceded by the report of a gun.

Instantly glass flew in all directions, one of the coach windows having been shattered. Fragments of the glass struck Mr. Scanlan in the face and head. In less time than it takes to tell there was excitement and a little panic in the coach.

Mr. Scanlan felt pain in his right eye, and examination showed that a piece of glass had penetrated the orb. Railway officials swarmed about him, taking his name, where he lived and offering to secure medical aid when Waukegan was reached, in fact did all they could, as did the passengers. Others were covered with glass, but not hurt.

Mr. Scanlan informed the railway people that he would continue on to Racine where he went to the office of Dr. Kitten, who removed a piece of glass from the pupil, or white of the eye, but he could not tell whether the sight would be destroyed or the eye saved at that time. Mr. Scanlan is able to be around, with his eye bandaged.

Who fired the shot that caused the accident is not known. Every effort was made to find the bullet in the car, but without success. The impression prevails that the shot was fired by some hunter, and that it was not fired deliberately into the train as was first supposed.

For a few weeks back complaints have been made against parties throwing stones at passing trains and even shots being fired, on the line between Racine and Chicago. Detectives of the road were put on the case this morning and will attempt to find the person who fired the shot.

There is no doubt but that the railway officers will make a satisfactory settlement with Mr. Scanlan if his injuries prove serious or destroy the eye.

Further investigation this morning revealed that the bullet was possibly a spent one and did not enter the car, simply striking the glass, shattering it, and falling back beside the track.

SALEM, KENOSHA COUNTY HERMIT, FOUND LIFELESS

Peter Mutter's Body Discovered Sitting on a Trunk With Gold Scattered About Him.

KENOSHA, Wis., Nov. 14.—Sitting on a trunk in his lonely home in the town of Salem, with his eyes fixed upon a watch clutched in his hand, the lifeless body of Peter Mutter, an eccentric hermit of the town of Salem, was found last night. Scattered about the room where it had been left by the old man just before his death were found currency and gold to the amount of over \$2,000.

Old Peter Mutter for more than forty years had lived alone in the little house, and no one had been able to learn anything in regard to his history. It was supposed that he was poor but the searches about his deserted home claim that large sums of money will be found stored away.

Tuesday evening he had left the village of Salem and started for his home. He had made no effort to undress for bed, but had evidently been winding his watch when the final summons came. The watch was still ticking.

For some time the old man had been a victim of heart trouble and it is supposed that this was the cause of his death. He was about 60 years old and had been a resident of Salem since he reached his majority. He never married, but spent his life working his farm and saving the money he made. He was a German by birth and always insisted on wearing the old German style of clothing. His figure, clad in these strange clothes, was a familiar sight to the people of the county.

The heirs to the estate are a sister, Mrs. Frank Garland of Salem, William Mutter of Salem and George Mutter of Milwaukee.

OFFICIAL VOTE ON AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

The Sentinel's compilation of the vote on the amendments says:

Official returns from twenty-nine of the seventy-one counties of the state show a vote of 26,382 for amendment X, that to the constitution dealing with educational subjects, and 23,600 against it, a majority in favor of the proposed amendment of 2,782.

The same counties give on amendment XI, the banking law section, a vote of 23,893 for and 17,293 against, a majority for the proposition of 6,600.

On amendment XIII, prohibiting the use of free passes to state officials, the vote is 25,025 for and 16,494 against, a majority in favor of the proposition of 8,531.

FIND NOTHING TO CRITICIZE

Supervisors Well Pleased With
Conditions at Insane Asylum

SATISFIED AFTER
CAREFUL INSPECTION

Institution in All Its Departments Comes
in for Highest Praise Under Mr.
Harden's Efficient Man-
agement.

Members of the Racine county board of supervisors, county officials and others, accompanied by the members of the Kenosha county board of supervisors, today visited and inspected the Racine County Insane Asylum, and took dinner there.

In the Kenosha county delegation there were from the city supervisors, Becker, Theelen, Karnell, Hengsen, Zievers, Buckmann, Gonnemann and Burg, and from the county, George McKesson, Randall, John F. Tigh, Brighton, Cornell Bristol, Fleming, Salem, Powell, Pleasant Prairie, A. J. Piper, Somers, Williams, Paris, besides Coroner Dr. Lonsdale, Treasurer Williams and Sheriff Withers.

From Racine county there was Chairman Scherkenberg, County Clerk, Bell, Register of Deeds, George Herzog; Trustees Fred Klein and Graham; Coroner Jonas Hoyle; Supervisors Nelson, John, Lingaweller, Miller, Thiesen, Klein, Kilpatrick, Kamper and nearly all of the others arrived on a late train.

The institution was carefully inspected and found to be neat, clean, comfortable and well ventilated, and especially was the new parts fine and heating apparatus number one. The septic tanks were found to be an immense improvement over the old sanitary conditions. Barns are in apple pie order, crops good and nearly all in, waterworks working excellent, in fact there was nothing lacking, to make it one of the most perfect homes for the unfortunate people that can be found in the state. Altogether there are one hundred and twenty-eight patients. They are healthy and appear to be happy and contented.

The food is good and wholesome and the dinner provided for the guests fit for a king. All of this speaks volumes for the keeper, Mr. Harden, his wife and the able corps of attendants. That they are the right people in the right place there is not the slightest doubt. Credit is also due the trustees and the attending physician for the conditions that exist. This afternoon the members of the two boards came to the city and were loud in their praises of the Racine county asylum and voted that there was nothing better or more perfect in the state.

VOGE IS AT LIBERTY

Released From Jail Late Yesterday

Afternoon—Son Signs the Bail Bond.

Frederick Voge, the Frankville man, who shot his wife in the head with a shot gun, intending to kill her, and then shot himself in the neck with a revolver, is again at liberty. Bail was furnished late yesterday afternoon, the bond for \$500 being signed by Voge himself and a son who is a policeman at Milwaukee.

Voge is in a very weak condition and his friends do not believe he is mentally right. It is thought that he will not return to Frankville, but live with his son in Racine county or Milwaukee. Many people in the village of Frankville are ill at ease because Voge is at liberty, for he has threatened to kill them and they fear he will carry out the threat.

He promised, however, that he would keep away from his wife, from the village and not attempt to do any harm. In case he breaks the promise he will be again arrested and placed under heavy bonds to keep the peace. The trial of Voge will take place at the next term of municipal court.

A REWARD IS OFFERED

For the Capture of Charles Miller
Assailant of the Goebel Family.

John Goebel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Matt Goebel, of Caladonia, has offered a reward for the arrest of Charles R. Miller, the farm hand who entered the home of his parents, assaulted his mother and sister, fired at his father and robbed the place of \$40. The offer of the reward has stimulated the farmers and officers to redouble their efforts to capture the man. So far as the officers can ascertain, Miller has not been seen since the night he entered the Goebel home and committed the crime. The impression prevails that he has left the state.

OBITUARY.

UHLR.

Frank Uhlr died this morning at his home 1901 Douglas avenue of pneumonia, aged 53 years. Deceased came to this city when a boy of sixteen years and has resided here ever since. He was a member of a number of Bohemian societies in Racine and is well known to that nationality's circles. A wife and twelve children survive. The time of funeral will be announced later. Friends please omit flowers.

STOCK RAISERS GET LOWER PRICES

But Not So—Consumers Re-
main as High as Ever.

Dressed Meats Summer Prices Practically
the Same and the Public the Loser—
Packers Aided by Conditions.

The Chicago Inter Ocean of the 13th, has the following article on the live stock market of interest to retailers and the consumers:

Though live stock has dropped almost to normal prices at the stock yards of the country, there has been no reduction in the prices of dressed meats or of the single cuts which the housekeeper purchases.

When the scarcity of live stock in the markets caused prices to soar during the spring and summer of this year packers kept even by gradually raising the prices of dressed beef, and the retailer in turn retired from business or advanced his prices until the consumer was paying unprecedented figures. The consumer still pays these prices, though the market price of live stock has been reduced by at least one-fourth of what it was last summer.

Natural conditions and the tactics of the beef trust have brought about a decline on the market. The profits which are now accruing to the packers on account of this decline and the steady maintenance of the high prices for the dressed product are enormous. The prices on cattle and hogs have been steadily hammered down by the packers.

FAVORABLE CONDITIONS. Favorable conditions have assisted them, and since the latter part of August live stock receipts have gradually increased until now there is none of the scarcity of supply which was noticeable in the summer.

Receipts of live stock at the Union stock yards in Chicago for the first three days of this week shows an increase in cattle and sheep, and only a small decrease in calves and hogs over the corresponding period of last year.

The receipts as shown by the tables, are 63,306 cattle; 27,077 calves, 118,603 hogs, and 111,255 sheep. As compared with corresponding time last year this was an increase of 13,073 cattle, 29,000 sheep and a decrease of 700 calves and 14,251 hogs.

The receipts from Nov. 1, to date of article, Nov. 13, have been 121,326 cattle, 310,490 hogs, 237,010 sheep, being an increase over same corresponding period last year of 29,456 cattle, 5,814 hogs and 64,803 sheep.

In spite of this considerable increase for the month, the total receipts since Jan. 1, are still considerably behind those of the same period last year, on account of the large decrease during the first eight months.

The stock yard receipts this year to date have been 2,505,827 cattle, 6,980,512 hogs and 5,570,077 sheep, being a decrease for same time last year of 132,280 cattle, and 106,119 hogs and an increase of 391,590 sheep.

A table published, shows receipts for Nov. 12, at six markets with comparisons showing increased receipts for the date in cattle, hogs and sheep over same date in 1901.

The article in the Inter Ocean continues—

FEED NOW IS PLENTIFUL.

Feed now is plentiful all over the country, and in the west there is more than ever before. The direct result has been that fat cattle and other stock have increased, and in the last two months there has been a steady and unusually heavy run into all the markets of the country. In the last three months the receipts of this range cattle from Texas, Montana and the Dakotas have broken all records. The increase in the receipts of hogs has kept pace with that of cattle, and the supply of mutton has hardly been affected during the year.

Taking advantage of these heavy receipts the packers have worked in harmony and depressed the market. For the past three weeks they have maneuvered to secure low priced hogs to fill their sales of January products. Two weeks ago, for several days, there was no buying of stock by the packers. All the pens in the yards were full and the report spread that the market was demoralized.

When the shippers were becoming desperate, the packers finally stepped in and purchased their regular supplies at much reduced prices. The houses ran at their utmost capacity for a couple of days and then there was another simultaneous unwillingness to purchase. Prices went still lower and the packers again purchased.

PRICES ARE GREATLY REDUCED. This system accomplished the result that the best cattle yesterday sold at \$7 per hundred pounds, though in July they sold at \$9 per hundred. This shows a decrease of 22 per cent. in the prices at which the packers are purchasing cattle. The normal prices for years past have ranged from \$4.70 to \$6.00 per hundred pounds for the best cattle.

Hogs yesterday were purchased at \$6 per hundred, a decline of \$2, or exactly 35 per cent. from the summer prices. For years, \$6 has been considered a fair price for hogs and one at which they could be handled profitably by the packers, even with pork retailing below present prices. The price usually ranges from \$5 to \$6.95 per hundred pounds for hogs.

The retailer asserts that he has not received any reduction from the packer in the prices which he is paying for dressed meats. The consumer still pays the highest prices of the summer for his family supplies.

Kenosha is to have a Business Men's association. Good luck to it.

FROM RACINE TO SEATTLE, WASH.

Overland Trip Made by the Family
of O. E. Hansen for His Health

LEFT BELLE CITY
DURING MONTH OF JUNE

Reached Western City Three Weeks Ago—
Father T. Hansen Arrives Back—
Describes Travel—Son
is Well.

On the third day of last June, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Hansen, his wife, two children and his father, Mr. T. Hansen, an old resident of the Belle City, departed from Racine with a team of horses, a covered wagon and tenting outfit, for an overland trip to Seattle, Washington.

Previous to making the trip Mr. Hansen and his family had been in a terrible railway wreck in the state of Texas. Their baby was killed, Mr. Hansen badly injured and his health impaired and the trip was more to benefit his health than anything else. Last evening the father, Mr. T. Hansen, returned to the city and reports that the trip was successfully made, the party reaching Seattle three weeks ago, but had not stop here made on the way, the distance could have been covered in three months.

Mr. Hansen states that the trip was filled with hardships and exciting incidents, but not a horse was lost, there was no sickness and his son's health has been almost restored. The worst roads were encountered in the northern section of Wisconsin, even worse than encountered in what is known as the bad lands.

In traveling across various parts of the country not a single house or living being was seen for hundreds of miles. Thousands upon thousands of prairie chickens and quail were seen, in fact they were thick as flies and could be knocked down with clubs. Deer was encountered and one was killed. Rivers were struck and forded where least expected.

Montana was the roughest country passed through. On account of the horses not being branded it was necessary to watch them day and night, armed with a gun, for if this precaution were not taken they would have been stolen. Seattle is described by Mr. Hansen as a bad place. Robbers and thieves abound and not a night passes, but that many are stabbed, heads split open and bodies mangled. He visited one of the hospitals and all he saw were men with bandaged heads, broken arms, broken noses, etc., the result of fights or robberies.

Mr. Hansen will remain in Racine for the present. His son and family are still in Seattle, but expect to return east in the near future. On the long journey they always slept well under the tent at night and while there were many rough days and nights, there were also pleasant ones and the best of all is, that his son is well.

Mr. Hansen said that he would not advise anyone to make such a trip, for the hardships cannot help but be many.

"YOUNG MAN'S QUEER ACTS"

Former Porter at Metropolitan Hotel
Seems Mentally Deranged.

Frank Rosenauer, a young man residing at the Hotel Metropolitan on Sixth street, and who has been employed at the Racine Woolen Mills until a week ago, has become suddenly insane and the police have been asked to look into his condition. Rosenauer is from Ohio and came to this city five weeks ago from Chicago and secured a position as sorter at the Racine Woolen Mills where he has been employed until he quit his position one week ago and has been around the hotel ever since acting in a strange manner. On several occasions he would go to the kitchen and throw nails in the stove and ignite newspapers from the fire and throw them about the top of the stove. Yesterday noon he entered a barber shop on Sixth street and asked to be shaved, he was seated in the chair but in a short time arose, took some paper and a towel, threw them in the fire and left for his hotel.

For some time past he has been acting in a strange manner but nothing much was thought of his actions until he placed the guests of the hotel in danger. Last night he was roaming about his room the entire night and this morning was about the hotel talking to some of the boarders.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 14.—Governor La Follette issued the usual annual Thanksgiving proclamation yesterday. The document is unusually short and is as follows:

"By authority of law and in harmony with proclamation by the president of the United States, I, Robert M. La Follette, governor of the state of Wisconsin, hereby designate and set apart Thursday Nov. 27, 1902, as a day of thanksgiving. "That day I recommend as one of rest from usual occupations by the people of Wisconsin, to be dedicated by them through thanksgiving to God in becoming appreciation of the manifold blessings of peace, prosperity and material progress, with immunity from widespread affliction or great public disaster throughout another year."

"Robert M. La Follette."
"By the Governor:
"William H. Frechlich, secretary of state."

SEES STRIFE IN FUTURE

President Gompers Says Labor Fed-
eration Will be Disrupted if
Quarrels Ensur.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.—"Unless our affiliated national and international unions radically and soon change their course, we shall be at no distant day in the midst of an internecine contest unparalleled in any era of the industrial world."

This warning was delivered to the delegates to the American Federation of Labor at the opening session of the convention yesterday by President Samuel Gompers in his annual address. He was speaking of the way the affiliated unions quarreled with each other as to their jurisdiction over related trades.

"The contest will be worse," he said, "than it was even when workmen of different trades were arrayed against each other behind barricades in the streets over the question of trade against trade, when they mutually regarded each other with hatred and treated each other as mortal enemies."

NO FEAR OF OUTSIDE FOES. Then he added in emphasis of this point: "No combination of labor's enemies need cause us the apprehension which this fratricidal strife does in the claims made by the unions for the extension of their trade jurisdiction."

He made this appeal to his hearers: "Is the great cause of labor to drift into such a dreadful and miserable strife? And all the sacrifices made to be ruthlessly thrust into the gutter, as the germ to fructify and destroy the vigor, the very life of our cause? Is organized labor, the only check to rapacious greed and tyranny, the only hope of labor for protection now or liberty for the future, to be engulfed in a tidal wave of expansion madness?"

BAN ON PARLOR MATCHES

After January First Only Sulphur
Variety Will be Sold in Greater
New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Fire department officials of this city have decided to stop the sale of parlor matches in Greater New York. They have given warning that after January 1 no permits for the storage or sale of matches (except the sulphur variety) which can be ignited on other than a prepared surface will be issued by the bureau of combustibles. This rule is the beginning of an effort to enforce an ordinance adopted some time ago.

According to Inspector Murray of the bureau mentioned 1,300 fires last year, which cost eight lives, were traced to parlor matches.

BANKERS CLOSE SESSION

Convention Just Ended at New Orleans
Most Successful Gathering.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 14.—The convention of the American Bankers' association, which has been in session here for the last three days, adjourned yesterday. The bankers from Wisconsin who attended the convention were unanimous in their views as to the hospitality with which they have been treated and with the attitude of a majority of the members of the association upon the subject of asset currency and branch banking.

Grant Fitch of Milwaukee, cashier of the National Exchange bank, voiced the sentiments of the Wisconsin contingent. "We have been entertained royally," said Mr. Fitch, "and everyone who has attended the convention will leave with the most kindly feeling toward our hosts in the south. The convention has been a most important one from a banker's standpoint. The two papers which excited the most interest were those read by former Comptroller Charles G. Dawes, in which he spoke of asset currency and branch banking, and that of Congressman Fowler of New Jersey. Both were extremely able papers, but I am bound to say that a majority of the members of the association seemed to share Mr. Dawes' views against asset currency. The matter was referred to a commission, but the bankers were for the most part in accord with Mr. Dawes' views."

MARCHING ONWARD.

Philadelphia Ledger: The American mule performed his part so well in south Africa that the Boers have adopted him. And so the Americanization of the world goes on.

During the last fiscal year the government land office disposed of 19,488,535 acres of the public domain.

A STUBBORN COLD OR BRONCHITIS.

yields more readily to Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil than to anything that you can take; and if persistently used a few days, will break up the cold. When you awake in the night choked up and coughing hard, take a dose of the Emulsion, and you will get immediate relief, where no cough medicine will give you relief. It has a soothing and healing effect upon the throat and bronchial tubes.

Sent for Free Sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

MANIAC WITH KNIFE FIGHTS VIOCELY

Three Men Wounded, One Fatally, While
Protecting Women From Mad-
man's Assault.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—While protecting Mrs. W. R. Gardiner of Bath Beach from the attacks of a supposed maniac armed with a long knife, three neighbors received stab wounds, one of them, John McMahon, being injured so seriously that he probably will die. Considerable mystery surrounds the affair. Mrs. Gardiner was sitting on the veranda of her home when the man entered the back door, rushed through the house and after making sure of the identity of the tenants he rushed at them with a long knife. All evaded him, but one who received a slight cut and fell off the veranda, breaking an arm. Their screams brought several hundred neighbors to the rescue. McMahon and his son attempted to seize the invader. Both fell before his knife. He then fled, the crowd in pursuit. Early today the police believed they had him surrounded.

MUST RECEIVE ATTENTION.

Ean Claire Leader: It is in the power of the newly elected state superintendent of public schools to do substantial service to the people of Wisconsin in regard to the elementary branches of our educational system. If things keep on as they are for a few years more we will not be able to communicate with each other except by signs. The act of penmanship is fearfully neglected. The pupils write a most perplexing hand. Compositions are miss-spelled, unpunctuated and almost illegible. This matter is becoming serious, and must receive attention.

The per capita circulation on July 13 as stated officially, was \$28.43 as against \$27.98 a year previous.

Winter Eczema OR TETTER

Is one of the many varieties of that terrible disease called Eczema. It starts during the summer and breaks out in winter. The head, feet and hands are the parts most often attacked, though it sometimes appears on other parts of the body, the skin hardens, cracks open and bleeds, while the itching and burning is at times almost unbearable. Scratching only makes it worse, and scabs forming where the skin is broken.

In this form of Eczema brownish white crusts sometimes form which scale off in fine particles, leaving the skin raw and bleeding.

It is especially painful and severe when confined to the hands, which often become so badly affected that the sufferer is unable to perform the lightest work. This, like all other types of Eczema, is due to local causes. The trouble is more than skin deep, and washes, soaps, powders and salves nor anything else applied to the surface can possibly do more than soothe the burning and itching or relieve temporarily the inflammation and pain.

It is the acids thrown off by the blood and which are forcing their way through the pores that cause the skin to harden, crack and bleed, and produce the irritation and soreness.

S. S. S. neutralizes these acid poisons and cleanses the blood of all irritating substances and humors.

S. S. S. purifies and invigorates the thin acid blood, and builds up the entire system; then the unsightly eruption and sores heal, the skin becomes smooth and soft, and all signs of the Eczema disappear.

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GOVERNMENT AND ALIEN RESIDENTS.

Congress at its last session took no action towards giving the government jurisdiction over all alien residents in this country. There is absolute need for this jurisdiction and the incidents of late years wherein outrages upon aliens by citizens of states have involved the general government, should have been a lesson. There is no question but that all foreign governments look to us for redress wherein any citizens of theirs have been mistreated in any state, and there equally is no question but what the general government is entirely responsible.

But yet such is the anomaly of our governmental system that responsible as we are, the government itself is absolutely helpless as to preventing such outrages in the first place, or even with knowledge without authority to take protective steps. When wrongs are committed by citizens of any state upon alien residents, the general government can do nothing. It can not compel the surrender of the offending citizen and it can not compel the state concerned to punish the offenders either. The government must pay any bill for damages asked for, and it has no way to compel a return of the money paid therefore.

When a foreign government makes complaint of wrongs perpetrated upon its citizens resident in this country by the people of any state, the government of ours can only write for information regarding such, and it must proceed to make such explanations to the foreign government as constitutes the United States an anomaly in the governments of the world. Our government upon any occasion when any of its own citizens are wronged by a foreign government can proceed to not only demand explanations but it can proceed to compel restitution. It does not reply to the injured citizen abroad, by saying why, my dear sir, or my dear woman, you are a citizen of Ohio or of Wisconsin as the case may be. You must look to your governor for redress in this matter. But this is precisely what the United States does when a foreign government is seeking redress for wrongs perpetrated on any of their citizens, it has to explain that under our system of government the general government at Washington can not interfere in any state matter and that it has no authority by which to reach out its hand and arrest those taking part in outrages upon foreign resident aliens. It is so sorry, and regrets the unfortunate occurrence but please enclosed draft for damages claimed and there the matter ends, and congress does not even appropriate the money for such purpose, and it has to be or has been paid out of funds for general purposes unused in the treasury.

If we are to be a nation, if we are claiming to be a nation, let us be a nation, and not pretend, for that is precisely what we have been doing all these years. If the general government can not citizenize these incoming foreigners most certainly should the government have complete authority over these aliens until such time as they assume citizenship, which gives the general government the right to protect them in every sense of the word.

REMOVAL OF COLLECTOR BINGHAM.

The removal of Collector Bingham of Alabama for political reasons may be seemingly justified and the perfect good faith of the president in no wise impugned, but at the same time politics is politics, north or south, and the removal of a federal official up north upon political grounds would furnish nutriment to the opponents of the administration. This revenue official was removed through the efforts of Boker Washington who strenuously objected to Bingham because Bingham, was at the head of the so-called Lilly White movement which excluded all colored people from participation in the affairs of the Republican party. This same official is the member of the Republican national committee from Alabama, but all the same his official head comes off, and Mr. Boker Washington scores in behalf of his race.

But however desirable this may be, and however effectually the administration has signified its disapproval of the movement excluding colored people from service in the Republican ranks and participation in party work and councils, yet can hardly be denied comment, that politics is politics, north or south, and if necessary in a southern state, upon the same ground of party expediency an official in some northern state may be officially removed. There are as it were,

and as a fact, more or less officials engaged in a condition of pious activity politically who become antagonistic to certain inside political levers, but they are not removed in these days. But if such ever attains a practice, no man's official tenure would be worth a silver dime, in the way of insurance.

The United States government has never yet protected the southern colored population or the Republicans of the south in their legal rights. Thousands of murders went unnoticed and thousands of nameless outrages in the past have fruitlessly appealed for redress. Thousands upon thousands of Republicans have been and are now denied their suffrage rights, with no redress whatever, and in view of all this, it would be just as well to let this Lilly White business alone.

If the government really wants to take an active hand it could do no better than to serve notice upon every southern state that hereafter the suffrage right, where United States officials are concerned shall and will be protected. Further the government should also serve notice through its influence upon congress that the congressional representation from the southern states shall be accordingly reduced as the constitution requires wherever the suffrage has been reduced, that is the disfranchised shall not be counted in making up the congressional apportionment. With protection thus to all in the southern states, all this Lilly White business would take care of itself. There is no call for federal interference except for protection of all legal rights.

It was proposed at the time the state was being about redistricted on the basis of the 1900 census the additional congressman be elected at large. This idea timidly advanced by some who had not the fears of the local political magnates in evidence, was at once frowned upon and hints hurled out all such were not good party men, that any such plan was entirely heretical and would not answer in the present state of political civilization. As things turned out there was no congressman at large, and the risk taken of constructing an additional district carved out of the old territory, and property was then advanced it was only to insure the state a Democratic member, while with the member at large plan, it insured a Republican member beyond any question. This is what resulted.

But the real truth is this idea of a state having a member at large or even a couple of members is a good thing. Some few states have adopted this plan with perfect satisfaction and benefit to the state. Indeed, such are the practical benefits attained in more ways than one, that in the future the number of congressmen at large will increase. Washington is one state that enjoys the advantage of a congressman at large and the result is as both of her two members are thus elected, in a way there is the advantage of two additional United States senators, all four plugging away for the state as a state and the state is tickled almost to death with the plums that have fallen her way.

Again by this method of the people running all over the state for a representative to represent the state at large, a wide range is afforded, and a man of more broader girth is apt to be chosen. Then too, there is given a sort of escape valve to the intellect of the state that through local causes could never be chosen as congressmen under the district plan. It is probable professional politicians may oppose this method of electing a member or two at large, but it is certain the people having tried it once, will never have occasion to regret.

It would seem to many quietly disposed people that too much of an uproar was being made over the speakership succession. The next congress does not assemble until December, 1903 and over a year in advance the newspapers of the country are filled with entire pages on the speakership. One would think a mighty contest was impending, the clans gathering for action and ready to fly at each others throat, but really there is nothing of the sort doing. The Republican party has no need to over exert itself over this matter, and it is very doubtful if the people themselves care a rap who is the next speaker, that is any more than the western people might feel like they would prefer to see a western man holding down the most important office in the country so far as controlling legislation is concerned.

No speaker is likely to refuse consent to the various committees doing their proper share of the work for which the Republican party has given the people to understand it would attend to, nor is he liable to play the czar at this state of the political great game, for whatever share the late Speaker Reed assumed in barring out to his mind undesirable motions, undesirable committee reports or as to recognizing members on the floor, such proceedings will not do at all now, nor will they be countenanced. The next speaker must play fair with the people. He must play fair with his fellow members or there may be trouble.

Of course every state would naturally be proud to have the honor of the speakership of the fifty-seventh congress. New York has a candidate, so has Pennsylvania, so has Maine, so has Iowa, Wisconsin is thinking it over, and Illinois is to say, quite prominent in the public eye. It is the east against the west in a sort of way, but it seems to be conceded if it is the west who is to succeed they will never succeed dividing up their forces. It has been pointed out the west must unite upon one man to combat the east, but then the east too, has more than one candidate, though there is a strong suspicion the eastern candi-

dates are merely curtain raisers and that in the end the Pennsylvania man will receive the full benefits of the party organization west of Pittsburgh. If this is the case and there is no evidence to the contrary, rather evidence that this is the campaign mapped out, the west can not carry the control of the house of representatives unless it unites upon some one candidate.

This might be determined as the weeks go by, if the party leaders think it wise to keep up this contest so far ahead of final determination, by the strength western candidates develop both in their own sections or elicit strength east of the mountains. Candidates may develop inherent strength or they may develop unsuspected weakness. There will be a sufficient number of interested parties in all states to point out any weak points in the candidates, so there will be no lack of interest in what may prove to be the greatest campaign for a speakership ever seen in this country.

SENATOR LODGE AND THE TRUST.

Senator Lodge does not appear to support entirely the position of the president and other prominent men as regards the tariff and its relation to the trusts, while he does endorse his position as regards the beneficial character of some of the great trusts. The senator does not believe, he says, in indiscriminately attacking all trusts and has no sympathy with those who would efface them, for he says, "some big combinations of capital are not harmful, but many others are, because the public distrusts them and because they create fictitious values of their commodities."

Senator Lodge declares the beef trust should be punished by the removal of the tariff on beef, but he insists he does not believe in the position of the Democrats that a removal of duties from all protected trusts would solve the problem.

But if the Massachusetts senator believes the beef trust should be punished by the tariff protection being removed, by what process of reasoning does he argue that the removal of duties would solve the problem on other wrongful trusts? The president has asserted the trust question is not a political question, but Senator Lodge's remarks would indicate he would oppose any remedy originating from that party.

President Roosevelt does not talk in this way at all. In his views of the trusts it must be assumed for granted he talks for the whole people regardless of party, and if he should decide later on to believe the removal of the tariff on beef would crush out an insistent trust, his good sense will certainly lead him to conclude the beef trust is not the only wrongful trust and that the process of tariff removal from protected trusts can be continued to advantage.

If for once the argument is admitted the removal of tariff protection can remedy any admitted trust evil, it cannot certainly be denied that there are other pernicious trusts besides the beef trust, and it follows, if Senator Lodge is right, a tariff revision is a coming certainty.

There is something wrong about the logic of Senator Lodge. Meanwhile the people are assimilating the ideas and arguments that there is among them, fatherly and beneficial combines.

GOOD AND EVIL SUGGESTIONS.

Some one in a late article discusses the question of the much mooted law of suggestion and every person who has passed an uncomfortable hour and more often an uncomfortable night in consequence of some uncomfortable suggestion, the result of a chance conversation, can testify to the often unexpected results of some thoughtless individual offering the suggestion he or they are suffering from some particular thing, or has met with some misfortune which conveys to the listener disconcerting thoughts. There is much more in this law of suggestion so called than many people are willing to concede, until they too have had their due experience. A skilled person in this mystery of the mind has it in their power to make glad or very unhappy as they are inclined, but to the informed ones, there are thousands practicing their ignorance and in their path leaving the trail of unhappiness and discomfort. Then there are those who without knowing where the mystery lays, scatter sunshine wherever they go, and thus one says we like so and so, or as to some other person a dislike appears and the reason why is directly attributed to this law of suggestion mixed in with some of nature's further mysteries of mind that perplex humanity. The occupying of one's mind is the main thing in enjoying that peace that comes with contentedness, and the duty of being pleasant is another that draws humanity closer together.

PHILADELPHIA BEATS THE BAND.

In one Philadelphia ward a singular thing happened at the late election. The fifth ward, it seems gave President McKinley at the last presidential election 1,987 votes and it was supposed this was doing finely. But the reserve Republican votes kept on hand came as a surprise on the publication of the returns of the last election. This ward that could only give William McKinley a vote of 1,987, actually on Nov. 4th, gave to Judge Pennypacker the Republican candidate for governor 5,173 votes. The possibilities of a Pennsylvania voting district as is seen by this is something tremendous. Who would have thought in one ward, even in a big city as is Philadelphia, that the Republican vote in two years could be increased from 1,987 to 5,173. Every Republican should perk up in this and believe in the tremendous latent possibilities in his voting precinct. But the only possible explanation of this remarkable thing is that either the machine over done the thing, or else there is a reserve force of

Republican in the county no man has ever had the faintest comprehension of.

DOWN IN CUBA.

The news that the Cuban government was contemplating appealing to European powers to seek an interpretation through the Hague commission of the operation of the Platte amendments surprised some and is disbelieved probably by the general public. But nothing would be surprising from this Cuban government since the authentic announcement that we are not to have any naval base or any sort of base near Havana, nor shall the American flag be displayed in that vicinity. The Platt amendments however, are a part and parcel of the original definition of the relations that shall exist between the country that freed Cuba and Cuba itself, and admit of no interpretation whatever at the hands of any conference of European powers. If Cuba was purposely preparing the way towards annexation with this country, President Palma could take no more defined course and the question may arise propounded by suspicious persons, is all this really a part of the play, with unknown parties in this country behind the scenes?

During the campaign lately ended the tariff duties on hard coal became the subject of inquiry and Secretary Moody brought trouble on himself by declaring the truth, that there was a tariff duty on hard coal, shrewdly concealed in the long list of tariff duties, and this duty so worded, that while ostensibly hard coal was free, yet as an incontestable fact is, was nothing of the sort, since the mass of foreign anthracite coal had less than the prescribed 92 per cent of fixed carbon. It was however charged that this crept in through the insistence of the Pacific coast members who wanted protection, but this evident wrong charge is seen, from the fact that the benefit comes practically all to the eastern coal interests, and that the influence of the Pacific coast people upon the tariff committees must have been very small indeed. The secretary is right, and if the people are better informed, on tariffs it is only because of the asserted idea of the president when he placed his cabinet members on the stump, it was for the high purpose of informing the people upon matters of state, and this coming from responsible men would naturally be of benefit politically. The secretary calling the hard coal duty a mistake says mistakes should be corrected in the coming session and the people will agree with him. Possibly there are a few more mistakes needing correction.

Nothing is more certain, than that the owners of automobiles will be compelled by the law to pay for all damage done and very properly so. Account after account published in the papers tell of these autoists riding the roads paying no attention to the plain rules of the road and with disastrous accidents resulting in consequence. It is possible decisions may give the automobilists the rights of the roads but the law most assuredly does not contemplate giving these terrors of the road any rights whatever over the ordinary vehicle and pedestrians, but on the contrary, ought to require of these road locomotives extra vigilance and compel the chauffeurs to stop when they discovered horses frightened giving them a chance to get by in safety, and still further in every case to stop and pick up the wounded and dead along the roads, the result of their work.

The article of our city schools in Wednesdays issue of the Journal showing the bad condition of the Garfield, Lincoln and Washington schools attracted much attention. It is estimated \$50,000 is needed to improve the present very defective conditions, and while there is a natural hesitation to increasing taxation, yet in this most important matter where the physical welfare of school teachers and school children are so vitally concerned, there should be none. The city council and board of education should take prompt action.

Silver has of late months been steadily declining until the Mexican dollar has fallen below forty cents in value. The explanation is given that the example of India in abolishing free silver coinage has had an effect upon other countries, one by one having of late come over to the gold standard. The latest is that the gold standard is to be established in the Straits settlement and in a number of Malay states. The evils predicted that would fall upon India when it abolished free coinage of silver did not happen, but on the contrary, things were much bettered, and the eastern trading world is perceiving the difference in favor of the gold standard.

Certain prominent eastern lines may talk and talk and even build and build extensions and cut offs, but so long as everyone of these hitch on midway to the main line of the Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, and Southern Pacific, just so long will the situation be controlled by the present through lines to the coast. The real thing to do is to run another through line to the Pacific coast both to San Francisco and Los Angeles, and from Ogden to Portland, Seattle.

Authority should terminate these school boy strikes with a determined hand. These Chicago boys later on will get quite enough of the stern realities of the competition in life without indulging in so called strikes against legally constituted authority that law has asserted itself in placing at the head of the schools. These school boy days are the happiest if they could only realize it, and if children are to rebel against the official acts of those whom

popular suffrage has placed over them, the Republic may well despair.

Germany intends establishing in South American waters quite a powerful squadron, but without the addition of a naval base. The base will of course naturally be available, only it will be without a name. The fiction of the naval base is that when its way vessels need refueling or much fixing up, requiring dockage facilities, they will have no German conveniences of that sort short of the nearest German sovereignty authority. It is hardly possible this country will have a fit over this announcement as there is no need of such at all.

Hon. E. D. Coo for years proprietor and editor of the Whitewater Register, has retired from active work and is succeeded by his son Robert K. Coo. Young Coo has received a thorough training under the excellent tuition and good example of his father and ought to make a first class newspaper man. The Register has always been one of the best weekly papers in the state and the friends of the father will wish the son every success that can come with honest effort and industry.

It is not supposed that the gentlemen who the other day formed themselves into an association having for its object the improvement of the Mississippi river, have any intention of contributing out of their own pockets for this purpose. They are perfectly willing however, to pay their share as tax payers. The plan is to urge the improvements, and influence legislation.

Ex-Comptroller Daves in his remarks before the Bankers' convention declared the business life of the national was in the smaller business men. This means large aggregations as trusts are inimical to a true prosperity of the country.

The Kentucky Daughters of the Confederacy announce that hereafter the Union war song, "Marching Through Georgia" will be barred from the public schools of that state. A belated thirty year echo, it seems.

The late "Boss" Shepard who so beautified Washington, had for his ambition the making of Washington the most beautiful city in the world. An honorable ambition for which he was cruelly maligned.

It looks very much that the elimination of certain prominent Democratic leaders from the presidential list through the result of the late election, has advanced the interests of Gorman of Maryland.

The Molineux criminal trial for both the two trials was the most expensive criminal case ever known in the country. The cost was \$500,000, the first verdict being guilty in the first degree, and the second not guilty.

The German government in the new tariff will have power to retaliate on any power that discriminates against German products. The same power should be in our next tariff.

The threatened famine in the Philippines has been taken in hand by the Philippine commissioners who have appropriated \$2,000,000 to purchase needed food supplies.

If the king of England can impress his wishes on parliament to give Ireland needed concessions, a lasting good will have been conferred upon a most unhappy country.

The Wisconsin delegation present at the session of American Bankers had a good time and succeeded in advancing F. C. Biglow of Milwaukee to the vice presidency.

A New York school superintendent arises to say that the young are being constantly overtaxed in our schools. This fact everybody knows. But who cares?

Among the belated returns is an item to the effect that the "Lilly White" Republican vote was smaller than looked for. The president's foot a little while ago probably had an effect.

Populism is dead and the future of Democracy is just what its leaders will make it. But the country's experience with this party is that it can never learn.

Increased valuations in Milwaukee results in an increased tax rate of 38 cents a thousand as both city and county demand more money.

The majority of Chicago school buildings are declared to be in an unclean and unsanitary condition. Same in Racine and other places.

The proposed Panama canal promises to furnish considerable discussion for many minds yet before work can begin.

The sugar trust is not holding its own as it would like and with increasing sugar beet production, will be still less able.

Extensive pent beds have been found in Indiana and possibly they may be worked. Wisconsin also is well fixed.

The anarchy bill will come up this winter again in congress, and it behooves that body to do something definite.

It is said the brick trust has made a pile of money this year, as have probably the gold brick fellows as well.

The open game season is on, though no bets are being made as to the number of the humans killed.

Comments from Outside Press

Chicago Inter Ocean: India is becoming prosperous once more, and everybody will be glad to hear it, if for no other reason than because of the relief which accompanies any change in the routine news from that quarter.

Cleveland Leader: Elbert Hubbard declares that the man who says "In time of peace, prepare for war," is a fool. Yet the American people, with practical unanimity, will continue to rate George Washington so far above the freak lecturer of Roycroft fame that comparisons are absurd.

New York World: Brooklyn's 12 year old boy burglar snatched the palm for precocity from the 13 year old boy historian—and will perhaps hold it until some 11 year old trust magnate appears.

New York Mail and Express: The soundest chunk of solid wisdom carved out of arctic ice that we have seen is Explorer Baldwin's remark: "I could have reached the pole, but did not make the attempt because I feared I could not get back." The dash home is of much more importance than the dash hence.

Green Bay Gazette: Some enterprising county clerk who is looking for all the business he can attract would make a great hit by giving away a life insurance policy with each hunting license he issues.

St. Louis Republic: Of what good will a \$70,000 mansion be to the governor-elect of Kansas if he persists in remaining a bachelor, against the wishes and advice of his constituents? It would not be a home by any name, without a governor. Who will see that the governor has on a fresh collar before he goes to his office? Presumably the governor-elect has heard of the Missouri girl.

St. Louis Post Dispatch: The desertion of 4,667 men from the army during the fiscal year—enough to fill five regiments—may not be connected with the abolition of the canteen, but General Corbin thinks it is. The military thirst is a fearful and wonderful thing.

Chicago Record-Herald: Mr. Bryan can hardly fail to be impressed with the fact that the recent election resulted in the elimination of several promising presidential candidates.

Pittsburg Dispatch: The Sultan of Baeolod is reported to have thought better of it. He wanted war, but the preparations of the Americans to fill his order convinced him that he had made a mistake.

Baltimore American: It is generally asserted that a composer cannot do his best work until his soul has been mellowed by affliction. Accordingly, Mascagni ought now to be able to write his sweetest music.

Kansas City Star: In declaring in favor of the canteen and singing in camp and in the garrisons, General Corbin practically admits the necessity of some consolation for the cello which he recommends for soldiers. But this will hardly square him with the ladies.

New York World: The "pistol habit" receives attention in New York, as a rule, only when somebody is dead or dying because of it. It is certain that a rigid enforcement of the law against concealed weapons would prevent many cases of development from potential to actual murder.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The British cable between Canada and Australia has been completed, and Marconi thinks he will soon open regular communication through the air between Nova Scotia and England. So the world grows smaller, in effect, and the brotherhood of the nations is brought nearer from out the dim future where poets have seen it in their dreams.

Boston Globe: Uncle Sam still has land enough to give us all a farm, more than 900,000,000 acres awaiting entry and settlement. But the inhabitants of the cities, who have grown to love the lights and the hurdy-gurdies, stick to their alley homes.

Omaha World-Herald: The extent to which the revolver has been used lately in domestic quarrels suggests that an express, bonded obligation not to shoot, should be incorporated in the list of marriage vows.

Omaha World-Herald: And now the Sultan of Baeolod has abandoned his defiance and sends word to General Sumner that he does not want war. Perhaps he has been reading the code of war as annotated by General Sherman.

Kansas City Star: In declaring in favor of the canteen and singing in camp and in the garrisons, General Corbin practically admits the necessity of some consolation for the cello which he recommends for soldiers. But this will hardly square him with the ladies.

Des Moines Capital: The next time Mascagni contemplates a tour of America he had better seek an interview and obtain a few pointers from Adelina Patti.

State Journal: Primary election reform is important but it will have to take the second place in the coming legislative session. The tax question will be paramount, and whether any important results are attained or not, the legislature and the people will be furnished much value.

It is said the brick trust has made a pile of money this year, as have probably the gold brick fellows as well.

The open game season is on, though no bets are being made as to the number of the humans killed.

Gossip From Here and There

W. F. King, chief astronomer of the Dominion of Canada, has been appointed by the British government a commissioner to mark the forty-ninth parallel from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific coast. Otto H. Tittman, superintendent of the United States coast and geodetic survey, has been appointed by the United States government a commissioner for the same purpose.

Samuel T. Pickard, Whittier's literary executive and biographer, will sell a great many of his manuscripts and books for the benefit of a fund for the restoration and care of the poet's birthplace at Haverhill and his home at Amesbury.

Robert T. Baptist, ex-slave from Virginia, who has given \$1,000 to Booker T. Washington for the endowment of a Tuskegee scholarship, is employed as a coachman by General Carpenter of New York.

For the first time in a number of years New York has no "killing of the dunes" this season. This doubtful distinction, once held by Berry Wall, J. Waldere Kirke, Archie Bell and others, is not claimed by or credited to any particular dandy this year.

A New York director of the United States Steel corporation in commenting on Charles M. Schwab's repeated eccentric actions abroad said: "It's Mr. Schwab's money and it's nobody's business how much he spends or in what manner he spends it." Said a banker in commenting on this: "Were Mr. Schwab a private individual I would grant this position. But it is not well taken so long as Mr. Schwab is the official head of the greatest industrial concern in the world and one that has more direct reference to American prosperity than any half dozen others."

It is said that Miss Ethel Smyth, composer of the recently produced opera, "Der Wald," is the first composer of her sex to have a word produced at Covent Garden.

Judge C. M. Tomkins is the oldest pension office clerk in Washington. He was appointed in 1881 and saw the department grow from a little bureau to one of the largest and most influential branches of the government.

A substantial business firm in Boston is considering a proposition to take up the work of paper hats. They refuse, however, to give out any details of the process which they use in preparing the raw material for their purposes.

The Emperor Menekel of Abyssinia is more drastic on temperance measures than even the local optionists. He has prohibited absolutely in every part of his dominions the sale of any liquor containing alcohol.

The shah of Persia owns the biggest diamond, the sultan of Turkey the biggest ruby and the pope will shortly possess the biggest topaz in the world.

Silas W. Bond of Iowa Falls has a political record both unusual and interesting, for he boasts of having cast his ballot for eighteen presidential candidates. Mr. Bond's maiden vote was cast in Wayne county, Indiana, in 1830.

Queen Alexandra has a decided fondness for mauve. She wears it both day and evening and has been painted wearing a mauve gown.

It is said that more babies have been named after President Roosevelt than after any other executive of the nation save Washington and Jefferson.

In 1849 there were 736 vessels carrying the American flag (practically all were from New Bedford), hunting whales in every corner of the watered world, from Okhotsk to Arabia. Of it today are left but thirty-nine small barks and schooners.

Only one characteristic distinguishes the little village of Strong, Me., from thousands of others that are scattered all over New England. That is the peculiar industry which serves to support the entire community. Strong is famous for nothing but toothpicks.

Blouses continue to be more or less pouched over a pointed-shaped belt. The necks are often collarless and cut in a very small square or V. The backs are tucked or plaited and the fronts profusely trimmed with insertion. The novelty resides chiefly in the sleeves and mode of trimming.

Marconi is continuing right on with his experiments in wireless telegraphy. He insists he will yet be able to communicate across vast distances successfully.

The new lord lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Dudley, has acquired some celebrity by introducing a style of using two linked buttons to fasten his frock coat.

In the public garden at Boston opposite the Arlington street church, of which Rev. William Ellery Channing was once pastor, there is to be placed a life-size statue of the noted Unitarian divine.

No one can land in South Africa without a permit and none but refugees, government employees and persons engaged in a service of a public nature will be permitted to move up into the Transvaal.

The emperor of Japan is a man of very simple tastes and rather democratic tendencies. He receives his guests standing and talks freely with all his visitors as an equal.

At Craig-y-Nos Mmc. Patti possesses the largest piano as well as the most expensive orchestra in the world. The latter wonderful instrument is equal to the combined efforts of sixty performers. It cost \$3,000 and has a repertoire of over eighty operatic selections and airs.

HOUSEHOLD

Family Circle
and Table.Items of Interest
for Women in
and About the
Home.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

The New Woman of Leisure—The woman of leisure who wakes up to her possibilities must begin by training herself to do a new, specific, work. Let her leave to men the making of shirts as well as steel rails, but let her take up his former work which he has largely exchanged for hers. Some one must do some hard thinking. He has no time for it. She has. She must do harder thinking in new lines if her children are not to be spiritual degenerates; she educates them; their father pays their bills. The ideals of both are fighting for supremacy in the child's mind. If she is not sane and wise, and has no vision of the family, the nation, the world that should be; if she has no philosophy of life, and is too apathetic to work to get one, she is of all endowed creatures most contemptible and pitiable. For the salvation of her own family, the standard of life and thought of the larger class of women with less leisure and the physical conditions of the largest class, with no leisure, largely depend on her. If the brain power that goes into what were put on the school question; if the time spent on learning to say nothing in French were put into the study of ideas in the field of economics or sociology or American history, to be expressed in clear English; if half of the energy spent on horse shows, golf, teas, dances and other amusements, harmless only when one does not gorge on them, were spent on coming face to face with real producers in tenements, factories, shops, schools or college settlements—several things would happen. The ambitious, fretful woman who is driving her husband to forgery or a divorce court; the woman who finds life a busy bore, a monotonous irritating kaleidoscope; and the sweet little lady who thinks herself too small and helpless even to venture to try to get an opinion on the big questions over which her supposedly wise husband shakes his head, would all begin to get the joy of real power. Men, absorbed in the technicalities of one business, would gladly learn from such wives some other aspects of the great problems of business, justice and democracy and gain a wider horizon than their office or the stock exchange.—Lucia Ames Mead in The Pilgrim for November.

Use of Scent—There is a great diversity of opinion about the use of scent. Some women have everything about them perfumed, not only their linen, but their veils, ribbons and hair ornaments, and even the skirts as well as the bodies of their gowns, while others contend that an odor of any kind is bad form. There seems to be a tacit permission among women, however, to use violet to any extent and to pick up a glove, handkerchief or any other small belonging and notice a violet scent suggests refinement and daintiness. Pure Florentine orris root is the only powder that gives the purely violet smell and it alone without any admixture is used by women who affect the fragrance.

Some Uses for Salt—For neuralgia, take a small bag made of muslin or flannel, fill it with salt, heat, and apply to the affected part. Many cases of so-called diphtheria could be cured by a gargle of salt and water if taken at the start, gargling every hour, or half hour if necessary. One teaspoonful of salt in a glassful of water is a cure for many stomach troubles, relieving colic and indigestion, when taken regularly once a day. Wash the head occasionally with salt and water to lessen the falling out of hair. Salt dissolved in warm water is restful and healing for tired and inflamed eyes. Brine is recommended for mad dog bite. Wash the wound well with the mixture, then bind it with a cloth covered with salt. One remedy for snake bites is common salt mixed with the white of an egg to the consistency of paste, then spread on the wound. Salt-strewn carpets sweep easily and are left with brightened colors.—November Woman's Home Companion.

For Parlor Duster—A duster bag is a useful addition to a drawing room—a hiding place for a silk or cotton duster to be used by the mistress of the house in case of emergencies. String-colored linen is the best material for the purpose and it can be embroidered with poppies or corn flowers and tied up with ribbons to match. Some people keep a doll's dusterpan and brush in the bag besides so that if there is any little accident its traces can be removed at once without calling in the aid of a servant.

Children's Dietary—Children should never eat the flesh of young animals, such as lamb or veal. Veal frequently produces acute indigestion. Pork should be entirely omitted from the bill of fare. Following is one day's dietary for a child of 10 or thereabouts. Breakfast—Baked apples and cream, wheat germ, poached egg on toast or whole wheat bread. Dinner—Mutton broth with barley, broiled steak, roasted potatoes, green peas stewed in milk, lettuce salad, tapioca pudding with whipped cream. Supper—Stewed prunes, cornmeal milk and milk, toasted whole wheat bread.

Ink Spots on Floors—Ink spots on floors may be removed by rubbing with wet sand dipped in oil of vitriol and water; when the ink is removed, rinse with

pearl-ash water. Ink stains on furniture—mahogany, rosewood, walnut, etc.—may be removed by touching the stain with a feather dipped in a spoonful of water with six or eight drops of niter in it. Great care must be taken, however, to wipe the stained place immediately it disappears with a cloth wet in cold water, or the niter will leave a white mark. If this is inefficient repeat the operation with a slightly stronger solution. White stains on varnished furniture can generally be removed by holding a hot plate over, but not touching them.

A Helpful Exercise.—There are few exercises for gaining poise of the body more helpful than sinking to the heels, bending the joints and rising without removing the hands from the hips. This exercise is useless unless it is done with the chest up, as it should always be held. If the chest is properly held, all the remainder of the figure falls into proper place.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Mud stains on black dresses may be removed by rubbing them, after brushing, with raw potato.

Cut flowers will last much longer if a little carbonate of soda be added to the water in which they are stood.

Wax your laces before putting them into your shoes and you will not be troubled by their constantly coming untied.

To remove hard putty pass a hot iron over it. In this way putty can be taken off, where glass is broken, without injuring the sash at all.

To make boots waterproof, melt together a little mutton suet and beeswax and rub it on the soles of the boots and slightly over the edges where the stitches are.

When cleaning wall paper use a dough made of flour mixed with a little washing soda. The soda will not spoil the paper and the work will be done more rapidly.

New brown boots should be well rubbed over with russet cream before they are used, for this will prevent their getting black marks which are so hard to remove.

White lead forms a useful cement for earthenware vessels which are required for service, not for ornament. Spread the lead on strips of calico and secure with bands of twine.

Mice dislike camphor and advantage should be taken of this fact, for a few pennies spent on camphor will soon rid the cupboards of a house of the destructive little intruders. The method is simply to scatter camphor on the shelves.

To clean plate quickly shave a quarter of a pound of soap into a pot holding two quarts of water, and add a little soda. Into this mixture put all the spoons, forks, etc., and boil them for five minutes. Then put them all into a bowl of clean hot water to rinse them, dry them with a nice clean cloth and brush with a rub with a washleather, which will make them look like new.

Accidents of oversetting ink stands have a provoking habit of recurring persistently, especially with young children about. Spots of ink may be removed from books by a solution of oxalic acid without injuring the print. To remove them from paper, the following method has been recommended: Dissolve half a pound of chloride of lime in two quarts of soft water. After letting it stand twenty-four hours and straining through a cotton cloth take an ounce of the lime water and add to it a teaspoonful of acetic acid. The ink blot will disappear when this is applied. Dry with blotting paper.

To clean a sewing machine, place it near the fire to get warm, then the congealed oil about it may melt, and then oil it thoroughly with paraffin. Work it quickly for a few minutes, then wipe off the paraffin and dirt, treat it to a little more clean paraffin, wipe it again and after the application of a very little of the ordinary lubricating oil it will be ready for use. People often shirk the trouble of thoroughly cleaning their machines like this, but a clogged and "heavily" machine under this treatment will become like new, and its easy working will be an ample reward for any trouble incurred.

FOR THE TABLE.

Popcorn Balls.—Pop your corn and separate the hard grains. Make candy in the proportion of three cups of sugar to one of water, adding half a teaspoonful of cream tartar; boil until it hardens in cold water; pour slowly over corn, stirring constantly. Mold the balls.

Caramel Cake.—Two cups of sugar, two-thirds cup of butter, 1 cup of sweet milk, whites of six eggs, 2 cups of flour, 2 teaspoons of baking powder. Filling—Two cups of dark brown sugar, half cup of butter, half cup of cream; flavor with vanilla.

Crumb Griddlecakes.—Crumb Griddlecakes, which are favorites in many households, provide a way of escape from the waste of stale bread. Brown a cupful of the bread crumbs. Make a batter with them, two tablespoonfuls of flour, a tablespoonful each of salt and sugar, a teaspoonful of baking powder and milk

enough to make a batter that will pour from the spoon. Bake on a hot griddle. This batter should not be allowed to stand as the crumbs are less delicious if they are soaked until they are soft.

Boiled Coffee.—See that your pot is in good condition; put in the required amount of coffee, then pour in the amount of water desired; put on a hot fire to boil and leave there until it boils; take off as soon as it begins to boil, and put in a dash of cold water to settle it. Serve as soon as possible and keep at the same temperature while serving. One pound of properly ground good coffee will make two and one-half gallons of good coffee, of a strength as the average coffee drinker likes it.

DRESS HINTS.

Capelike flares fall over the sleeves of a certain smart blouse for street wear.

Basques are another predominant feature of the new fashions; some of them are absurdly short, but no doubt they will get longer as the season advances.

An exceedingly swagger skirt model for a light-weight material has a box plait down the back and front of the skirt in its entire length and is filled in around the bottom of the skirt by a box-plaited ruffle.

Just now, signs and portents are not wanting that there is a disposition to revive the styles of 1830 and thereafter. Whether it will grow into a vogue or gently subside again it is yet too early to say; but one may hope that it will prosper.

As cloth trimming in hand form on silk is one of the newest notions if you have a separate silk waist with bands of material to match the skirt and it will look like a whole costume after the new style.

Wear brown suits; there is no more effective costume than a complete study in this color, from the crown of the hat to the feet. With the exception of black and white, brown is about the only color in which this idea can be successfully carried out.

OBITUARY.

Gibbs.

Robert Gibbs, one of the oldest and most prominent farmers of Racine county, died at his home in the town of Caledonia last night, aged 60 years. Robert Gibbs was born in the state of New York and came to Racine county when ten years of age, making his residence here for a period of fifty-eight years. During the entire time he has been engaged at farming and was one of the earliest residents. He was known from one end of the county to the other as a hale fellow well met and everybody liked him. In politics he was a Democrat and was always found fighting for the old Democratic principles. One son and a daughter and hosts of friends survive to mourn his demise. The funeral will take place Monday afternoon at two o'clock.

Pushie.

At 6 o'clock this morning Mrs. Mauda W. Pushie, widow of the late Thomas D. Pushie, and a sister of the late M. B. Erskine, died at the family residence, No. 1228 Main street, aged 89 years. Deceased was born in the state of New Hampshire, and came to Racine nearly fifty years ago. She was a kind-hearted, generous and Christian woman, of noble character, one who to know was to love and respect. For fourteen or fifteen years she was an invalid, but she was always bright and cheerful and bore her burdens of life with true Christian fortitude and patience that was remarkable. As a wife she was ever indulgent, and a mother loving and affectionate. There survives to mourn her loss two daughters and three sons. The funeral will take place Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the house.

Irwin.

Mrs. George H. Snyder of 613 Lake avenue, received a telegram yesterday afternoon telling of the death of her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Irwin, of Syracuse, N. Y., aged 40 years. She died Thursday evening and the funeral will occur Sunday afternoon at 2:30. Mrs. Irwin's death is the first which occurred in a family of nine children. She leaves an aged father, Mr. Louis N. Jetto, of Syracuse, N. Y., four brothers, Joseph Jetto, of Waterloo, N. Y., Frank Jetto of Elmira, N. Y., Louis Jetto of New Haven, N. Y., Norman Jetto of Racine, who is now in the Philippines; four sisters, Mrs. Margaret Wright, Rochester, N. Y., Mrs. Nellie Marshall and Miss Adelaide Jetto of Syracuse, N. Y., and Mrs. Geo. H. Snyder of 613 Lake avenue, this city.

Balden.

Mary Balden died at her home No. 1816 Chatham street last night in the 39th year of her age. She was well and familiarly known on the north side and in Bohemian circles. A husband and children survive. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WALWORTH VALUATION

IS \$40,000,000

ELKHORN, Wis., Nov. 15.—The report of the supervisor of assessments of Walworth county, makes the total valuation of the county, \$40,000,000. The township assessors turned in a valuation of \$31,000,000 and the state assessors one of \$38,000,000. The county has decided to purchase the Sleep farm of 160 acres adjoining the county poor farm at a cost of \$12,035.

CIRCUIT COURT
CALENDAR OUTOnly Three Criminal Cases to be
Tried During the TermTWO OF THEM CAME
OUT OF MOULDERS STRIKETerm Will Commence December 1.—Issues
of Fact for the Jury and Issues of
Fact for the Court—Calendar
Not Heavy.

The calendar for the regular November term of circuit court, which was to have convened on November 10, and was adjourned to December 1, has been issued and is not a heavy one.

There are only three criminal cases. First is the state of Wisconsin against Howard Frisette, charged with assault and intent to kill Gustave Reiman. This row grew out of the moulders' strike at the J. I. Case Plow works.

Next is the state against William Collins, charged with carrying concealed weapons, also resulting from the strike, and the third is the state against Joseph Maresch, charged with assault.

The balance of the calendar is as follows:

ISSUES OF FACT FOR JURY.

Thora Risager vs. The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company.

Jennie P. Leighton vs. Jacob Christopherson.

Max Wuerker vs. Modern Woodmen of America, an Illinois Corporation.

Theo. Frott, et al vs. Hogan Olson.

Wm. B. Conrad and Wm. Pi West, et al vs. Badger Mfg. Co.

Wolf Chemical Co. vs. Warren H. Walker, et al.

Standard Manufacturing company vs. Chris. Slot.

Dr. Shoop Family Medicine company, a corporation, vs. Edward J. Schowalter.

Herman Oberg vs. John Kosterman, Sr. and John Kosterman, Jr.

Louisa Smith vs. The Milwaukee Electric R. Co.

T. J. Shay vs. A. Ellinger.

Andre Paulsen vs. City of Racine, a municipal corporation, et al.

Matilda Blasky vs. Frank J. Mrkwicka and Frank Strasky.

Alex Blaine vs. Peter Clemensen.

ISSUES OF FACT FOR COURT.

Kittie Moriarty vs. James Miliken, et al.

Margaret McHale vs. Frank McHale, et al.

Annie M. Bartlett vs. Town of Caledonia, et al.

Clara Brinkman vs. Harry Brinkman.

Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co. vs. John Jirus, et al.

Gnas. Koebler, Jr. vs. Claude C. Hopkins, et al.

Louis J. Brotherson vs. Jeanette Brotherson.

James McGill vs. Catherine McGill.

Luther S. Place vs. The Town of Mt. Pleasant, et al.

In the matter of the last will of Catherine Jones, deceased.

POISON IS DISTRIBUTED

Thrown About in Many North Side

Lots—Dogs Eat it and Die—Dang-

ger to Children.

The dog poisoner is traveling around the north part of the city. The manner in which poison is thrown about is dangerous and ought to be checked if possible. Recently a large amount was thrown into the premises of Paul Glass, of North Chatham street and his pet shepherd dog got hold of it and died from the effects. This dog was a constant companion of a little child and there is every reason to believe that had the child happened to have picked up the poisoned substance, would have ate it and shared the fate of the dog. Mr. Glass is greatly exercised over the matter and has offered a reward of \$50 for information that will lead to the arrest of the guilty parties. Poison was carelessly thrown in a number of other places, but discovered before eaten by dogs or possibly children got hold of it.

SHOT A 250 POUND BUCK

Leo A. Bishop Brings Down the

Animal—Chief Pfister and

Others Not so Lucky.

Chief of Police Fred Pfister, Alderman John Korzilius, A. W. Bishop and his son Leo Bishop, and others, who are hunting in the vicinity of Three Lakes, are having plenty of fun. Word was received from the camp this morning, reviewing the story of Leo A. Bishop bringing down a fine buck. The animal weighed 250 pounds, and required two hours time to bring it into camp. So far the balance of the party have had to content themselves with shooting rabbits and fishing. Everybody in the Bishop camp is reported well and having an excellent time. The party is expected to break camp and come home some time next week.

Hair Vigor

Only 35¢ You look at least

60. Restore color to your

gray hair. Why not? E. C. Ayer & Co.,

Lowell, Mass.

INTERRED IN ONE GRAVE

Last Brothers' Funeral Held in Town

of Caledonia Yesterday.

Fifteen Hundred People Present—Cortage
Over a Mile Long—Railroad Will
Pay Damages.

Christian Erb, of Caledonia, was in the city today and reports that the double funeral of Ferdinand and Bernhardt Last, the two farmers killed by a Chicago & Northwestern railway switch engine at a grade crossing in Milwaukee, took place from the late home of Ferdinand Last, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Erb was one of the pall bearers. The funeral was without a single exception the largest ever held in the town. There were over fifteen hundred people present; over ninety carriages in the funeral cortage and it was fully a mile long. There were two hearses, double sets of pall bearers and the two bodies were interred in the same grave.

Rev. Mr. Koch, of the Trinity Lutheran church, of which both men were prominent members, conducted the services and preached an eloquent sermon upon the lives of the men and their untimely death. The interment took place in the little church yard cemetery.

Mr. Erb stated to a reporter that Ferdinand was 67 years old, had been married twice and that there survived the second wife and fourteen children. Bernhardt was 63 years old, a widower, and four children survive.

An inquest has not yet been held to inquire into the manner in which the accident occurred. It is understood that a settlement will be made with the railway company without a law suit and that \$4,000 will be paid the relatives of the dead men.

PUGH FARM IS SOLD

Bid in by F. K. Bull for \$3,200—Ad-

joins the Land Recently Bought

for R. T. Robinson.

From the front steps of the court house there was sold this morning at public auction, Peter Meyers, auctioneer, ten acres of the old Abie Pugh farm, located in the town of Caledonia, for the Margaret Morey estate. It was bid in by Frank K. Bull for \$3,200. This property adjoins the land recently purchased by Stephen Bull for Richard T. Robinson, which it was said would be presented to the city for public park purposes, but which it was developed would be converted to a golf links. No doubt the purchase of Mr. Bull will be included in the acreage of Mr. Robinson, to enlarge the links. Most of this land is what the park committee had in view for the park. The Journal is reliably informed, however, that the property will not be donated for a public park.

A POSTOFFICE FIGHT

Congressman Cooper Has One on

Hand at the Town of Clin-

ton, Wis.

Congressman H. A. Cooper has another warm postoffice fight on his hands. This time it is at Clinton, Wis. During the week Mr. Cooper has been at the town. For some months there has been a movement to displace William H. Mayhew, the present postmaster, whose term of office expired last April. Three candidates appeared—M. A. Patchen, a farmer, S. S. Jones, also a farmer, and F. Collier, a resident of the place. Congressman Cooper went out and looked the ground over for himself. He arrived at 12 o'clock on Thursday and all parties had committees of friends on hand to welcome him. The fight was a merry one, but Mr. Cooper took the matter into his own hands and, unattended, interviewed business people. Yesterday there was all kinds of speculation as to the outcome, but Mr. Cooper has given out no hint as to what he will do in the matter.

ATTORNEY ASKS DIVORCE

Thomas P. Hardy Brings Sui

Against His Wife on Grounds

of Desertion.

Attorney Thomas P. Hardy has commenced action in the circuit court, for a divorce from his wife Marjorie Hardy, on grounds of desertion. The papers were filed several days ago, but the matter has been kept secret. Before marriage Mrs. Hardy was Miss Van Pelt, a relative of the late Judge Allen. The couple have been married over six years, and are well known in Racine. At present Mr. Hardy has a law office on Sixth street, and Mrs. Hardy is living in Denver, Col. The announcement that a divorce suit is pending will create considerable surprise.

It Keeps the Feet Warm and Dry.

Ask today for Allen's Foot-Powder, a pow-

der. It cures Chilblains, Swollen, Swen-

ting, Sore, Aching, Bumpy Feet. At all

druggists and shoe stores, \$50.

DISTRESSING STOMACH DISEASE.

Permanently cured by the mastery

power of "South American Nerve

Tonic." Invalids need suffer no longer,

because this great remedy can cure them

all. It is a cure for the whole world of

stomach weakness and indigestion. The

cure begins with the first dose. The re-

sult it brings is marvelous and surprising.

It makes no failure; never disappoints.

No matter how long you have suffered,

your cure is certain under the use of this

great health-giving force. Pleasant and

always safe. Sold by Schulte Bros., drug-

gist, Racine, Wis.

FARMER NEARLY
ELECTROCUTED

Telephone Wire Falls Across Street

Railway Trolley at Tabor

HORSE OF JOHN HINSMAN

HIT BY WIRE AND KILLED

Mr. Hinsman Attempts to Pull Wire From
Under Animal—Received Full Force
of Shock and Barely Escapes
Death.

John Hinsman, a prominent farmer of the town of Caledonia, had a narrow escape from being electrocuted at the village of Tabor early this morning. Mr. Hinsman hitched his horse to a light wagon, loaded the wagon with farm produce and started for Racine.

A telephone wire, attached to the corner of a building at Tabor became detached and fell across the trolley wire of the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light company, charging it heavily with electricity. Mr. Hinsman drove along the road and failed to notice the wire. It struck his horse. The animal was instantly killed and fell to the road.

Mr. Hinsman leaped from the wagon, caught hold of the telephone wire and attempted to pull it from under the horse. He received the full force of the electric shock. It drew up his hands and body and with a mighty effort he released himself and fell back almost senseless.

Several persons witnessed the killing of the horse and shock to Mr. Hinsman and ran to the scene. They assisted him to his feet and in a short time he had almost recovered from the shock, although his hands were somewhat burned. The horse, valued at \$175 was dragged from the track and later was buried.

Officers of the Electric Railway company were at the scene of the accident, early, took the name of Mr. Hinsman and others and got all of the facts relating to the affair.

The loss to Mr. Hinsman is quite severe, but he considers it very fortunate that he escaped with his life. He could not catch hold of a charged wire with his both hands once in a thousand times and come out alive. His escape from being electrocuted is considered a little less than miraculous.

DON'T LIKE PEST HOUSE

Mt. Pleasant Farmers and Officers

Expected to Kick Against

Its Location.

As was announced in the Journal last evening, the city council, or rather the committee to whom was referred bids for the purchase of a pest house site, decided to recommend the property of Paul Ostergaard, located south of the city in the town of Mt. Pleasant. That the officers of the town and its people will not take kindly to this action is evident and will protest against the city converting the house and farm into a place to care for smallpox patients. The state law allows the city or board of health to locate an isolation hospital where it pleases, so long as it is not a menace to the health of others. The Ostergaard house is of sufficient distance to not endanger any other inhabitants. Those who have examined the site claim it is an ideal one for a pest house.

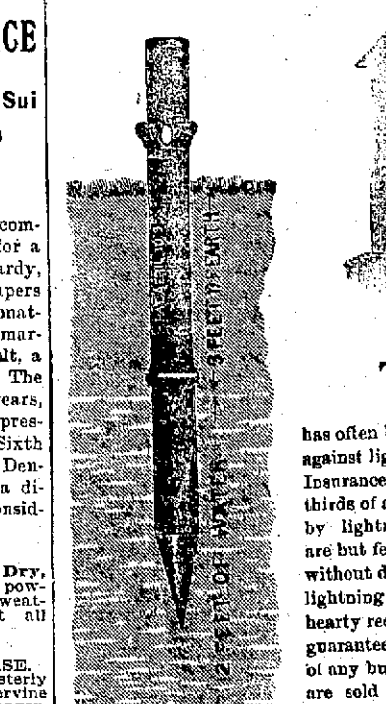
Proceedings of the Annual Meeting

OF THE

Milburn Mutual Insurance Co.

held in Milburn, Illinois, January 11, 1902.

Since my last report we have adjusted fifty different losses amounting to \$8,657.80. Thirty of these losses have been by lightning.



THE QUESTION

has often been asked me if Lightning Rods are a protection against lightning. The reports from the different Mutual Insurance Companies are identical in stating that over two thirds of all the losses by fire to farm property is caused by lightning, especially in the sections where there are but few rods, and we have absolute proof, and know without doubt, that copper rods are a sure protection from lightning when properly applied, then we give them a hearty recommendation. The Security Lightning Rod Co. guarantee their work and offer to pay \$500 reward for proof of any building being burned by lightning where their rods are sold and put up by their authorized agents. The Security Lightning Rod Co., is known to be all right.

You can get their catalogue free of charge by sending your name and address to

ELMER MCFARLAND,

UNION GROVE, WIS.

PLOW WORKS TO RESUME

Will Start Monday With a Full

Force of Men After Six Weeks'

Shut Down.

On Monday morning the J. I. Case Plow works, which have been closed for the past five or six weeks, in order to take an inventory and make desired and necessary repairs and improvements, will start up with a full force of men. Nearly 400 men will be given employment and the plant will run full time.

During the temporary shut down a new 300 horse power boiler has been put in and the entire interior of the immense plant has been re-arranged and made far more convenient. The new buildings erected during the year will be occupied by the departments intended.

The factory will run along as it did before closing.

THE KIDNAPPED MILLIONAIRES

A TALE OF WALL STREET AND THE TROPICS

By FREDERICK U. ADAMS.

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CHAPTER IV.

SOME STRANGE HAPPENINGS.

Mr. R. J. Kent, the great operator, paced slowly up and down his room, but never missed an examination of the tape as it escaped from the chattering ticker, by an interval exceeding half a minute. As the hour of two approached, the little machine became furious in its efforts to keep pace with the operations of the sweating, swearing and struggling brokers, two blocks away. Mr. Kent let the tape slide through his fingers and read a record which translated was as follows: 3,000 shares Sugar 149 1/4—2,200 Sugar 149—4,000 Sugar 148 1/4—700 B. & O. 107 1/4—1,100 B. & O. 107—2,300 B. & O. 106 5/8—500 B. & O. 106—3,200 St. Paul 171—4,000 St. Paul 170 1/4—500 St. Paul 170—3,000 St. Paul 169 1/4—1,400 Metropolitan 173 1/4—900 Metropolitan 172 1/4—1,600 Metropolitan 171 1/4—4,000 Jersey Central 159 1/4—500 Jersey Central 158 1/2—1,700 Jersey Central 158—55 Jersey Central 157 1/2—2,400 Sugar 147 1/4—800 Sugar 147.

Mr. Kent stepped to his private telephone.

"Who is selling that Sugar?" he asked his broker.

"Street & Rogers are selling most of it now. Brokers for Morris & Hauser of Boston, and Wright & Fanning of Chicago have also been selling it. These houses have been selling St. Paul, Jersey Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Metropolitan, Steel and Iron and other stocks," was the prompt answer. "I advised the office of it some time ago."

"Who is the selling for?"

"No one knows."

"What do Haven's brokers say?"

"They seem to be up in the air. They are still buying Sugar."

"All right. Good-bye."

Mr. Kent called up Mr. Haven, the great sugar magnate.

"What in the devil is the matter with your Sugar stock?" he demanded.

"I don't know," was the response.

"It's all right. I am buying it as fast as it is offered. What is it now?"

Mr. Kent examined the tape.

"One hundred and forty-eight and a quarter," he replied. "It has been down to 149 1/4 but has recovered some. Who is doing that selling?"

"Sure I don't know," answered Mr. Haven with some impatience. "Probably some one taking profits. It will go up again."

"All right. Thank you. Good-bye."

Mr. Kent studied the tape for a few moments. The market was slowly steadying. The public was obeying the mandate, "buy on every reaction." Mr. Kent pondered deeply. He rang a bell.

"How much Sugar have I bought?" he demanded of his private book-keeper.

"Forty-three thousand shares," was the reply.

"It will average about 142, will it not?"

The bookkeeper produced a slip of paper, ran his eye over the figures, made a rapid calculation, and said that the average price paid for this line of Sugar stock was 142 1/2.

"Very well; that is all," Mr. Kent said.

He called up his broker who represented him on the floor of the Stock Exchange.

"Sell all the Sugar you can without breaking the market," he commanded in a voice that could not be heard ten feet away. Wall Street is all ears. "There is good buying just now. Begin on 500 share lots. Feel them out at the start, but keep busy. Sell at least 50,000 shares before you close, no matter what happens. When you have sold 20,000 shares, offer it in 1,000, 2,000 and 3,000 lots."

The broker repeated the order quickly so as there could be no mistake. Mr. Kent returned to the ticker.

"Some one taking profits, eh?" muttered Mr. Kent as he paced the floor, nervously chewing the end of an unlighted cigar. "I'll show them how to take profits! They must think I am in my second childhood. They have an idea I am going to hold the bag, do they? This is the way they keep their agreement! He rang the bell furiously.

"How much B. & O. have I?"

"Fifteen thousand shares at an average of 95," was the reply.

"Wire Brown & Addy of Boston, to sell me 20,000 B. & O. at the market. Send word to Blake & Co. of Chicago, to sell me 25,000 St. Paul at the market. Rush! hurry!"

He was at the private telephone again.

"How much Sugar have you sold?"

"Twenty-two thousand. It has broken a point and a half."

"That's all right. Put it out in 2,000 and 3,000 lots. Sell me 30,000 shares of Metropolitan at the market. Got it? That's right. Good-bye."

The ticker was singing like a sewing machine. Sugar, B. & O., St. Paul, Jersey Central, Metropolitan, Steel and Iron and other stocks came out in blocks of from 1,000 to 4,000 and even 5,000 lots. But the market held remarkably well. There was "not a cloud in the sky," and the public was sunning itself. But even their guileless optimism could not withstand the impact of the mysterious interest which had been selling hundreds of thousands of shares on

carbay and during the present session, reinforced as it was by the enraged Mr. Kent, who ascribed this selling to the parody of his associates. When the day's battle was over the field was covered with dead and wounded. Sugar had closed at 145 1/4, bid and 146 asked. Baltimore and Ohio had dropped to 105 1/4; St. Paul to 167 1/4; Metropolitan to 170; Jersey Central to 158 1/4; and Steel and Iron showed a net loss for the day of three points, and an extreme drop from its high point at the opening of nearly nine points.

When Mr. Kent had received reports from his brokers, and telegraphic advices from Boston, Chicago and Baltimore, he found that he had sold 55,000 shares of Sugar and that all of his other commissions had been executed. He had accomplished one of the phenomenal changes of position for which he was famous and dreaded. In a hundred offices his name was mentioned, coupled with expressions which would not warrant reproduction on these pages. He quietly talked the situation over with his lieutenants, instructed them to "smash" the market at the opening next morning, and with an unruffled mien left his office shortly before four o'clock.

CHAPTER V.

THE WALL STREET PANIC.

What happened on this famous Tuesday has been lightly touched on in the opening chapter of this history. The morning papers had devoted considerable space to the "bear flurry" in Wall street. There were guarded allusions to the coup performed by Mr. Kent, who had conducted his operations with little attempt to disguise his attitude. His profits were variously estimated at from \$750,000 to \$3,000,000, and it was strongly intimated that he would live to regret the unwarranted scare he had precipitated.

On the following Tuesday morning London ignored the New York break in prices and opened strong. Chicago and the speculative west looked on its splendid crops and telegraphed buying orders in generous volume. The galleries around the trading floor of the Exchange were crowded with the sight-seers who are always in force when the market is excited. The hand of the big clock slowly approached the hour of ten. The thousand or more brokers gravitated towards the various standards which bore the names of the important trading stocks.

The market opened strong and at a slight advance in spite of large offerings of stock by Kent brokers and from Street & Rogers—acting for their unknown principals—the market held its own the first half hour. It was at this time that vague and portentous rumors were circulated on the floor, and whispered over telephones. These rumors were greeted with general incredulity, but the effect on the market was apparent from the time the first suspicion was breathed. London, Chicago and other speculative centers continued buying and selling, unconscious of the shadow which was now darkening the street.

The storm broke at 11 o'clock. The yellow slips distributed by a news agency contained the following paragraph in double-headed type:

"11:05 a. m. Andrus Carmody, Palmer J. Morton, R. J. Kent and Simon Pence cannot be found. They were last seen in Mr. Morton's offices about four o'clock yesterday afternoon. Their relatives know nothing of their whereabouts. The police and detective force have been notified."

A message of similar purport was recorded on the tape.

Any description of the scenes which followed on the floor of the Stock Exchange would be deemed exaggeration by those who never have seen a speculative panic sweep all before it. The tempest was loosed. Before its fury the sturdy financial oaks bent in the blast. The puny speculative saplings were uprooted and borne away on the wings of the cyclone. Staid old men who had not been seen on the floor of the exchange for months, rushed hither through the streets and buried themselves into the crazy mob.

The 60 acres of the financial district was a Bedlam. Men tore papers from the hands of newsboys and rushed away without paying for them. The wildest rumors, if of evil purport, became certainties. The word went down the street that a great bank had closed its doors. There was no fragment of truth in the statement, but it was accepted as an unquestioned fact. It was charged that the great enterprises in which Carmody, Pence and Morton were concerned were insolvent, and that these men were in secret conference, endeavoring to arrange a compromise with creditors. Mr. Kent was regarded as the speculator who had been intrusted with this news, and commissioned to use it to recoup some of the losses.

The evening papers were flooding the city with extras. The news was so stupendous as to confound the genius of the designers of headlines. There was neither space nor type sufficient to depict their emotions. But the imagination of the reporters was equal to the crisis. In be-

wildering succession the millionaires were kidnapped, lured away and murdered by anarchists; had committed suicide, or reposed safely in the bosom of their families.

At one o'clock Sugar had dropped 25 points, Baltimore and Ohio 18 points, St. Paul 14 points, Metropolitan 32 points, Jersey Central 17 points and Steel and Iron 21 points. The stocks in which the missing men were not known to be interested withstood the shock with smaller losses, but the whole list was mutilated almost beyond recognition. The news had reached London too late to permit English operators to cover in that market, and the cables bore the tale of their dilemma.

Shortly after one o'clock brokers in the employ of Street & Rogers jumped into the market as buyers. In the first hour of the session, before the break came, it was estimated that they had sold not less than 300,000 shares, and Kent brokers had sold fully 100,000 more. The total sales for the first hour reached the unprecedented total of 1,280,000 shares. From 2 until 1 o'clock the representatives of Street & Rogers



HE BLEW HIS BRAINS OUT.

did nothing. They then began to take some of the stock as it was offered. They became the center of riots. Men fought like fiends to sell their stock. In spite of their support the offerings were so numerous that prices still declined. They bought Sugar in 10,000 and 20,000 share lots. In an hour Street & Rogers had covered 600,000 shares.

Two papers appeared with extras containing a dispatch from Philadelphia stating that Messrs. Morton, Carmody, Pence and Kent were in conference at the Hotel Lafayette. It related with great explicitness that they were considering the details of a gigantic railroad combination, and the article contained a brief interview with Mr. Morton in which he refused to discuss the objects of the meeting, but regretted that the public should have become alarmed at the secrecy which had been deemed necessary. The same news was spread through the brokerage and commission houses by the news agencies and came out on the tape.

The effect was electrical. The market rose by jumps and bounds. Every one seemed rushing to cover, but the spurt was short-lived. When the market had advanced an average of ten points, Street & Rogers and Boston and Chicago interests turned heavy sellers. They threw the stock they had accumulated at the bottom figures right and left. They found plenty of purchasers. The Philadelphia dispatch was so good it must be true. It sounded natural, and was a logical reason for the absence of these men. At two o'clock the market was firm and slowly advancing notwithstanding the vast offerings from Street & Rogers. At 2:30 Wall street was growing optimistic. It regarded the selling as profit-taking, and bought with confidence. Sugar rose to within seven points of the opening figure.

Then came the final disaster. It was announced that John M. Rockwell, the great capitalist, and Hiram Haven, the sugar magnate also were missing. Simultaneously, word was received from Philadelphia that none of the gentlemen mentioned had been at the Hotel Lafayette, and that the dispatch was bogus, having been sent out by a commission house which took this method to recoup some of its losses. In the crash which followed several houses went to the wall. Their holdings were thrown on the market. Sugar dropped an extreme 40 points. Other securities suffered in proportion. A man stood in the middle of Broad street and blew his brains out. Staid old investment stocks which had regularly paid dividends for years dropped five points between quotations. Sugar fell 11 points on a sale of 400 shares, and did not steady itself for ten minutes, during which time it was worth \$35.00 a share less than it had been those few minutes before.

Once more it was Street & Rogers to the rescue. For two days they had been selling on good news and buying on bad news. Again their brokers stood in the breach and bought Sugar, B. & O., St. Paul, Jersey Central, Metropolitan and Steel and Iron from men who seemed willing to give it away. When the gong sounded at three o'clock, the signal that this awful day was ended on the Stock Exchange, these brokers were yet surrounded by swarms of men frantic in their efforts to sell stocks at any price. It was midnight before the lights went out in the offices of Street & Rogers. Scores of haggard men arranged private settlements on terms which would permit them to remain solvent.

The profits of the unknown prin-

cipals or operators represented by Street & Rogers, of New York, Morris & Hauser, of Boston, and Wright & Fanning, of Chicago, were conservatively estimated at \$3,000,000.

The members of the firm of Street & Rogers gave out no figures and refused to name the men they were representing. They stated that they had considered the market overbought, and had sold stocks in anticipation of a natural reaction. The unexpected had never had found them in a situation from which they could not help reaping an enormous advantage. They had simply taken profits on the various movements of the market, and did not share the apprehensions of those who feared for the safety of the missing men. Mr. Street declared that prices were too low at the closing figures, even if it were known that the worst had happened. Intrinsic values could not be permanently affected by the fate of individuals, and he advised buying on any further declines.

Thus closed the most memorable day in the history of Wall street.

CHAPTER VI.

MYSTERY ON MYSTERY.

The hundreds of columns of space devoted by the New York morning papers to the great event could have been condensed into a few paragraphs, so far as any true explanation of the mystery was concerned.

Six men, whose combined wealth was variously estimated at from \$500,000,000 to \$1,250,000,000, had disappeared suddenly and completely as if the earth had opened and swallowed them. Four of them—Messrs. Pence, Kent, Haven and Morton—had been in the latter's office about four o'clock on Monday afternoon. Mr. Morton's secretary was sure they held no conference at this time, and said they soon left the building. He thought they left together, and supposed they went away in carriages or in an automobile. It was not uncommon for men distinguished in the world of affairs to meet at Mr. Morton's office. Mr. Morton had arranged for an important conference with some railroad men at 11 o'clock. The correspondence files showed that fact conclusively. Mr. Morton had telephoned to his residence that he would not be home to dinner. This was not unusual. That was absolutely all that was known of Mr. Morton's movements or plans.

John M. Rockwell was in his office from 11 o'clock until about two in the afternoon. He transacted business as usual and had planned to start on a trip to Chicago the following day. His private car had been ordered to the Pennsylvania depot to accompany him on this business journey. Both of these gentlemen had left word at their residences that they would not be home to dinner. Hiram Haven did not leave his office until nearly four o'clock. This was about his usual hour, and there was nothing in his correspondence or instructions to indicate that he would fail to be on hand at the regular hour on Tuesday morning.

Mr. Kent's failure to arrive at his office nearly drove his brokers distracted. They admitted that he had left them certain commissions to fill on Tuesday morning, but the nature of them or how they were executed they declined to make public. He left his office about four o'clock Monday afternoon, but did not say where he was going.

For the first time in 40 years Simon Pence failed to come home. Only on rare occasions did he remain away from a home dinner. He had stated that a business engagement would keep him in the city during the evening, but that he would be back at a reasonable hour. The police officials were notified at midnight of his failure to return to his residence. Not fully appreciating the significance of this event they made no search for the missing man, and closed it among the cases of this kind so familiar to the hardened members of the night police force of the metropolis.

This completes all that was known concerning the mystery.

That the panic was beyond control was apparent long before the Stock Exchange opened Wednesday morning. The governors met and solemnly discussed the advisability of closing the Stock Exchange until some light was thrown on the mystery. They dreaded to take this step, but the situation was unprecedented. In ordinary emergencies the banks, trust companies, life insurance companies and other representatives of capital had been able to meet and adopt a plan to protect the market and thus avert a panic disastrous to all interests. But the great heads of the money power had vanished. The smaller lights who remained were in a state of physical as well as financial panic. Each imagined himself the next victim. Special policemen guarded all the offices, and every visitor was scrutinized as a possible kidnapper. Hundreds of extra police officers were thrown into the financial district. All suspicious characters were arrested. Crowds were not permitted to assemble and a condition approaching martial law prevailed.

The governors of the Stock Exchange finally decided to open the session as usual, reserving the power to suspend business if conditions warranted such procedure. The market opened from two to five points below the close of the previous day. Several failures were announced. Street & Rogers bought about 300,000 shares of stock in the first hour and then stopped. With their support withdrawn the panic increased. There were rumors that

Street & Rogers were heavily "long" and on the point of suspending. This they firmly and emphatically denied, and stated that they could stand a further drop of 25 points. On a call for margins they promptly furnished them.

With the panic at its height the governors met to take action. A motion was made to suspend business on the exchange. As a member arose to discuss this proposition, a messenger entered and handed the president a letter. It read as follows:

Mr. M. L. Morton, New York City: Dear Sir: This is to inform you that I am alive and well. I shall be obliged to remain away from the city for a short time, possibly several weeks. You and my relatives and friends need not have the slightest fear for the safe return of myself and the gentlemen who are keeping me company. I remain, very truly yours, PALMER J. MORTON.

The letter was in Mr. Morton's handwriting and had been positively identified as genuine by his private secretary and by the oldest clerks in his office. These facts were hurriedly explained to the president of the board of governors, who adjourned the meeting and sounded the gong for attention on the floor of the exchange. At that moment pandemonium reigned. A score of trading houses had failed, and others were on the point of suspension. Banks were calling loans. Money was quoted at 200 per cent on call loans, with gilt-edged stock as security. Sugar was hovering around par, a drop of more than 60 points in less than 48 hours. The nerve-racked brokers expected the announcement of yet more disastrous news, and listened stolidly as the chairman waved his hand for quiet, cleared his voice, and began his reading. No one heard more than the close of the first sentence: "I am alive and well." The joyous voice of the gray-bearded old chairman told them that the message was from Palmer J. Morton. What a shout went up! It was echoed by the vast mob which defied the police and swarmed into Broad and Wall streets. The enthusiastic clerks and customers cheered from every window.

The panic was ended. Prices moved violently upward. In half an hour the face of the market was changed. In the whirl of speculative joy some stocks passed the high figures which had been reached at the opening on Monday morning. But while the agony of suspense was passed, and it was known that the missing men were safe, the case was yet shrouded in a mystery deep as ever. At the close of the day the market stood on a plane which averaged about ten points below the level established before the leaders of finance and speculation had vanished. It was noticed that Street & Rogers were persistent buyers from the moment the first news of the Morton letter was made public. Their sales were so small as to show that they represented but profit taking for regular customers, and not the immense holdings of "long" stock which had been absorbed during the height of the panic. Their profits were roughly estimated at \$35,000,000.

The welcome letter was addressed to Mr. M. L. Morton, a brother of the great financier. It was in a plain white envelope and written on ordinary letter paper, with a single fold. The postmark on the letter was indistinct, but when put under a glass the inscription clearly read, "Provincetown, Mass." The letter had been mailed at nine o'clock at night, and left the Cape Cod town on a late train. With slow connections the letter reached New York in time for the 10:45 a. m. delivery.

Here was a clue worth following. A special train with the best detective talent in New York, was prepared and dispatched to Provincetown. But the developments which speedily followed, deepened the mystery and puzzled the cool-headed chief of the detective force. Between four and five o'clock the same afternoon letters were received by relatives of John M. Rockwell and Andrus Carmody. These letters were at once placed in the hands of the detectives and not made public. This was in compliance with instructions which had been issued by the chief. The Rockwell letter was postmarked "Springfield, Massachusetts." The Carmody letter was mailed from a Harlem district in New York city.

Early the following morning—Thursday—a letter from Albany, N. Y., was received from R. J. Kent, and another was mailed to the Simon Pence residence from Brooklyn. Mr. Hiram Haven was as yet unaccounted for, but late in the afternoon word was received from him from Philadelphia. These letters were of a purport similar to the Morton letter. They were written on several kinds of paper, and there was no uniformity in envelopes. The Pence letter was written with a lead pencil. The detectives descended on the peaceful citizens of Provincetown, which said-gird village of Cape Cod found itself of a sudden possessed of the center of the stage. Probably no town in America affords less opportunities for secretiveness than Provincetown. There is but one street in the village—a narrow, winding lane which follows the sinuosity of the harbor.

But the detectives were not dismayed. There were hundreds of fishing boats at their deep-sea toil, and their skippers were interviewed. So were the trainmen and conductors. The latter were positive that no man answering Mr. Morton's description had traveled over the single road which runs up Cape Cod peninsula. Two detectives were left at Provincetown to continue the search for clues, and the others received telegraphic instructions to proce-

to Springfield, Mass., and Albany, N. Y.

On Friday the New York papers contained brief accounts of the disappearance of one L. Sylvester Vincent, a Chicago gentleman, who followed the profession of promoting enterprises and inventions. Mr. Vincent had been stopping at the Broadway Central hotel. He was described as a gentleman of impressive bearing and rare charms of conversation. Mr. Vincent had registered in the hotel two weeks before the time when his absence was noted. His hotel bill was due, and repeated efforts to present this little matter to Mr. Vincent's attention disclosed the fact that he had not been in his rooms since Monday night. An examination of his effects revealed a much frayed evening suit, a small collection of unwashed linen, the prospectus of a plan for a ship canal connecting Pittsburgh with Lake Erie, and a pocket dictionary.

In the light of much greater events the fate of L. Sylvester Vincent made so feeble a flicker that it was unnoticed by the great reading public.

To be continued.

Art of Japanese Gardeners.

A Japanese gardener does not strive after bright colors; he does not lay out beds mechanically or seek to trim the artificial. His object is to counterfeit a natural scene as nearly as possible. Above all he strives to eliminate every sign of his work. He cheats your eye into a loss of all sense of perspective. By judiciously selecting his trees and keeping every object on a small scale he can make you imagine his garden is very much longer than it is, and somehow he manages to deceive you as to its boundaries by artful arrangements of shrubs and stone work. He is a past master of landscape gardening craft.

Nordica Punches the Bag.

Mme. Nordica, the opera singer, is mistress of the ungentle art of punching a bag. This is a daily exercise with her, as she considers that it gives opportunity for all necessary muscular training and subjection of adipose tissue. The punching bag is a compromise. She desired to learn boxing, but it was pointed out to her that an accidental blow on the neck or chest, even with soft gloves, might wreck her vocal career.

The Salmon Trust.

All of the salmon canneries of British Columbia have been "morganned." In other words, there is a salmon trust. The capital, however, is small, only \$3,000,000. The idea is to save the by-products, which hitherto have been wasted. The canned product will be, as usual, a portion of fish chucked into a tin of grease. From the scales and bones will be manufactured guano and glue. The "by-product" is the salvation of many a business these days.

His First Thought.

Much has been written of the homely things that have first occurred to the mind of a person just overwhelmed in an accident. The latest contribution comes from one of the injured in the Fifth avenue bridge collapse at New York: "When I recovered consciousness," he said to-day, "I thought, 'My, but this would have been a bad day for me to play poker.'"—New York Post.

Not to Be Trusted.

The Scotch gardener of a New York estate had vague notions of geography. One of his master's youngest sons was trying to explain to Tobias, the extent of his country. Finally, he ran into the house and brought a many-colored map of the United States. Tobias bent over it a minute, then exclaimed, "Mon, mon, 'tis no to be trusted; 'tis laid out in the plaid o' these lyin' MacFheehians."

Christians Were Scarce.

Rev. Dr. Evans, an Episcopal clergyman in Middletown, N. Y., when he began his rectorship there some years ago was told by a discouraged Presbyterian divine that he did not believe there were 300 Christians in all Middletown. "Not so many; not so many," said Dr. Evans. "I've got in my church all there are, and they do not number three hundred yet."

Law Breakers Are Few.

If the amount of fines paid into the territorial treasury can be taken as an indication, the people of Hawaii are the most law-abiding individuals in the world. Sheriff Andrews sent over his monthly report by the last mail. The report shows that exactly \$15.25 was collected in fines on Hawaii during the month of March.

Longevity in Families.

Longevity seems to run in families, and sometimes appears to be almost hereditary. Thus Mrs. Kethie of Gloucestershire died in 1772, aged 133. She left three daughters, the eldest aged 111, the second 110 and the youngest 109.

Egypt May Export Coal.

Practical measures are now in progress with a view to exploiting the various coal fields existing in Egypt and elsewhere on the direct eastern route. The Egyptian government has granted concessions for this purpose to Edward Nicholls, an Englishman.

Woman Centenarian Dead.

Mrs. Nancy Washington, who was probably the oldest woman in Boston, passed away recently at the home for aged colored women, having lived 107 years 1 month and 9 days.



The weedy flavor of butter can be helped notwithstanding the argument sometimes urged that the abnormal growth of weeds is due to the excessive moisture and the farmer has no control over the clouds. It is true that weeds grow rapidly in wet weather, and that they frequently hide the grass from sight and smother it so it cannot grow. But every farmer has a mowing machine, and these machines will mow weeds. If the grass divider is taken off so that the weeds as cut will be evenly distributed and the cutter bar is set to the highest notch, then the weeds mown will make a fine mulch for the grass and will soon wither away and settle to the ground, and the timothy and clover will grow all the more luxuriously for the mulch and for the clipping of the tops, will thicken, take a firm root hold of the ground, and the pasture will again be a thing of beauty and of profit, with the weeds counted out for the season.—Creamery Journal.

Automatic Milker.

Here is a machine for milking cows. It is a can shaped reservoir of special construction, made airtight so that a vacuum may be produced by the air-



HOW THE MACHINE WORKS.

pump on the cover. Rubber tubes connect with the cow's teats, and the pressure, it is claimed, causes the milk to flow readily. Farm and Ranch, from which the illustration is taken, knows nothing of the merits of the machine. The illustration is given to indicate the continued efforts that are being made along the line of dairy inventions. The cut is used by courtesy of the Implement Age.

Milk Flour in Sweden.

Dr. M. Ekenberg of Gothenberg, Sweden, claims to have discovered a process whereby milk may be reduced to a fine flour and afterward transformed into milk with all its alimentary qualities. The peculiarity of Dr. Ekenberg's discovery is said to lie in his having found the conditions under which the milk will retain its solubility in water in spite of the transformation into powder. Formerly when milk was dried the components became indissoluble. Dr. Ekenberg has refused to describe his apparatus for performing the work, having applied for a patent, but says it will cost no more than a common separator. The working expenses for the production of milk flour, it is claimed, will not exceed 1 cent per gallon of milk. The flour of whole milk can be used for producing cream, butter and cheese. The new apparatus is designed largely for the production of flour from skim milk.

Keep Down the Mold.

Moldiness in butter tubs frequently starts in the tubs themselves owing to the use of poorly cured stock, but it is much more liable to start when there is a local source of mold, says Hoard's Dairyman. Mold should never be allowed to accumulate anywhere in a creamery or place where butter is stored, as it forms a seed bed that produces mold in everything that comes near it. All such places should be cleaned out and not whitewashed used liberally or moldy tubs will always be a source of trouble.

The Cow and the Man.

To own a cow that gives 6,000 pounds of milk a year the dairyman must be a six thousand pound man. The fact is the cow's early training and care has fully as much to do with her future usefulness as her breeding, and the dairyman who raises that kind of cows must be more than a mere cow-keeper.

The "Man Behind the Cow."

Mr. George W. Gries of Ferndale, Cal., is a representative dairyman, who makes good profit on his cows. Mr. Gries has a Jersey herd from which he realized \$71 per cow the past year in butter fat alone. This is another instance of the "man behind the cow," as man who reads and thinks as well as works.—Hoard's Dairyman.

In Place of a Silo.

Not every farmer has a silo or a corn shredding machine. They coat too much for the man who has but two or three cows. But he can pick the ears from his corn stover and have the grain ground, and the cob, too, if he so wishes, then have the stover well cured in the field, and when he takes it to the barn have it cut into pieces not more than a half inch long and shorter if possible. Then moist



CARE OF LAMPS.

How to Manage Them to Get the Best Results.

The following suggestions on the proper care of lamps are from a pamphlet issued recently by the London county council:

The oil reservoir should be of strong metal, properly folded and soldered at the joint and should not be of china, glass or other fragile material. There should be no opening between the reservoir and the burner other than through the tube which holds the wick, and this tube should be extended to within a quarter of an inch of the bottom of the reservoir and should have no opening into the reservoir except at its base.

The burner should be securely attached to the reservoir, preferably by means of a strong and well made screw attachment. There should be no openings through which oil could flow from the reservoir should the lamp be upset. Every table lamp should have a broad and heavy base, to which the reservoir should be strongly attached.

Wicks should be soft and not lightly plated and should quite fill the wick tube without having to be squeezed into it. They should be frequently renewed and before being put into lamps should be dried at a fire and then immediately soaked with oil.

The reservoir should be filled with oil before the lamp is lit, and the lamp should be kept thoroughly clean; all oil should be carefully wiped off and all charred wick and dirt removed before lighting. When first lit, the wick should be partially turned down and then gradually raised. The wick should not be turned down, as there is then a greater liability to explosion in lamps of unsafe construction.

Lamps which have no extinguishing apparatus should be put out as follows: The wick should be turned down until there is only a small, flickering flame, and a sharp puff of breath should then be sent across the top of the chimney, but not down it. Cans or bottles used for oil should be free from water or dirt and should be kept thoroughly closed.

How to Make Chili Sauce.

Chop fine three large onions and three large green peppers; put in a heaping tablespoonful of salt, a heaping tablespoonful of sugar and three cupsful of vinegar; add twenty-eight large tomatoes and cook all together until they are tender; a seasoning of ginger, cloves and cinnamon may be added if it is wanted.

How to Economize With Eggs.

Left over yolks of eggs if put at once into a tumbler of cold water will keep fresh and soft for several days. If dropped into a cup and covered, the yolks would be unfit for use the second day. The left over whites of eggs may be made into macaroons, kisses or used for meringues. The whites of two eggs with a quarter of a pound of sugar and the same quantity of almond paste will make two dozen macaroons. Where hard boiled yolks are wanted it is much better to break the eggs, separate carefully the yolks from the whites and drop the yolks into water that is boiling hot. Cook slowly for twenty minutes. In this way the whites are saved for another purpose.

How to Make Everton Toffee.

Dissolve one pound of sugar in a pan over the fire with a gill of water and when quite melted add four ounces of butter. Stir this all over the fire till on dropping a piece into some cold water it crisps directly. Remove from the fire, add a few drops of lemon and pour into buttered tins or plates to cool.

How to Remove Mold.

Mold that settles on wooden furniture or woodwork in the cellar or any damp place is best met by kerosene oil. Sometimes a vigorous rubbing is necessary to destroy the pest. A coat of whitewash applied to a damp cellar will completely dry it out. If in spite of this precaution mold appears in spots on the floor of the cellar, set boxes of unsalted lime about and throw a little of it over the patches of mold that have appeared.

How to Wash Baby Carriages.

When it becomes necessary to wash the baby carriage, put a tablespoonful of salt into lukewarm water and use this in connection with sand soap and a small scrubbing brush. The salt prevents the reeds from turning yellow.

How to Darken Oak Frames.

To darken oak frames sponge them with boiling water to which has been added carbonate of soda in the proportion of an ounce to half a pint, let the wood dry thoroughly, and if not dark enough repeat the process. It is well to test the mixture on a piece of wood before applying it to the frame, for if it is too strong and makes too dark a color it can be diluted with a little more water.

How to Clean Tin Kettles.

Wash with strong soda water and scour with sand, then rub over with whitening moistened with methylated spirit or kerosene. When dry, polish with a leather and dry whitening.

How to Make Potato Omelet.

Allow two tablespoonfuls of cold boiled potatoes, chopped fine, to each egg; make the omelet as for a plain omelet and have ready the potatoes, which have been put into a frying pan with some hot butter, seasoned and shaken over the fire until a nice brown. Give them a sprinkling of finely minced parsley and spread in the omelet just ready to fold.

How to Clean Leather Satchels.

Leather satchels may be cleaned with a sponge dipped in warm water in which a little oxalic acid has been dissolved.



Milking is an operation which requires skill, as it has an important effect on the amount and quality of milk given. Dairymen know that there are as great differences between milkers as between cows and that cows will do much better with good milkers than with others. Indeed good cows are often almost ruined by poor milkers.

The milker should avoid handling the cow more than is necessary, and he should make it a rule to do his work quickly and thoroughly. He should never go from a sick to a well cow without first cleansing his hands. The habit of wetting the hands with milk is filthy in the extreme and should never be practiced. Some people think it is necessary, but this is a mistake. The hands should be kept dry. If they are not, it is impossible to prevent drops of milk from constantly falling from them into the pail.

The pail should be held close to the udder so as to expose the milk to the air as little as possible. The farther the streams fall and the more they spray the more dirt and bacteria they collect. Contamination from the pail must be avoided by discarding the first few streams drawn, or less than a gill in all. This entails little loss, as the first milk drawn is always poor in butter fat, and if it happens to be badly contaminated, as is frequently the case, much injury and trouble may be saved.

—Farm, Field and Stockman.

Canadian Butter Problem.

It is somewhat strange that, although the summer and fall creamery butter of the province of Quebec is of a finer grade than that of the same make of western, yet the winter make of western is superior to that of Quebec. We can only account for this on the assumption that the western farmers feed their cows with more suitable food in the winter than do the farmers of this province, who use turnips and other less desirable food, or else the western men have superior facilities in their factories during the cold weather for turning out creamery butter than we have in the province of Quebec; but, whatever may be the cause, the fact remains that western made winter creamery is generally finer than Quebec winter creamery, although the case is reversed during summer and fall. In proof of this more money was paid for western creamery the past winter than for Quebec creamery.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

Dairy Husbandry.

A course of study in judging dairy products has just been introduced in the dairy husbandry department of the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois. The course is principally designed for students in general agriculture and includes a brief treatment of the subject of dairy sanitation, the production of milk and the methods employed for the manufacture of common dairy products. Following this, great stress will be laid on the proper selection of milk and the judging of butter and cheese. In judging the products score cards are used to illustrate the relative importance of each of the points to be considered essential in a standard product. The object of the course is to give the student who specializes in lines of agriculture other than dairying an opportunity to gain a proper conception of the qualities good dairy products should possess.

Massachusetts Leads.

Massachusetts has a new law relating to the Babcock milk test. All persons who use the test to determine the value of milk or cream either to the producer or purchaser are amenable to the law. Since the law went into operation 5,610 pieces of glassware have been inspected by the state authorities, and 54 per cent have been found defective. Forty-nine candidates have been examined, and all but two have passed as being fitted to operate the test. Forty machines have been examined, and twenty were found good, eleven partially out of repair, and nine were condemned.

The foregoing record gives evidence of the need of such a law in every state.—Hoard's Dairyman.

The Daily Waste.

There is one item that is often overlooked in the keeping of cows, and especially so of dairy cows, and that is daily waste. There is practically the same whether the animal is a good milker or a poor one. In all cases the food necessary for the support of animal life and to make up the daily waste must come first, and then the milk or beef comes next after this is taken out. If the animal gives a small amount of milk, the cost of food as waste in proportion to the amount of milk secured is greater than with a large amount of milk, and of course this profit is decreased accordingly. Feeding poor cows in the dairy is practically a waste of feed.—Agricola.

What Is a Profitable Heifer?

A California reader asks how much milk a heifer should give, and with what average test, to be considered worth keeping. It is quite impracticable to give a direct answer to an inquiry of this character, says Hoard's Dairyman, first, because heifers vary so much in the quantity of milk and its fat content, and second, because it very frequently happens that a heifer with first calf, for reasons that cannot be explained, fails to do herself justice. We should hesitate to condemn a well bred heifer even though she might do very poorly the first year. But ordinarily we expect our heifers with first calf to give three-fourths to one pound of fat per day and keep this up as an average for several months.

SHAMPOOING THE HAIR.

How to Do This Properly With Soap and Water.

Do not rub the cake of soap upon the hair, for it will be impossible to remove the soap from the separate hairs once rubbed on, and the result will be a sticky head of hair for weeks.

When the head has been soaped until it is white with lather and rubbed well, says the Philadelphia Press, rinse again and again, using a little sprayer with rubber pipe, which can be attached to the faucet. In the absence of this a small watering pot will do.

You will need some one to help you for the rinsing. Water should be heated and poured upon the head, first hot and then cold, and the assistant should not stop until she has used up a gallon of water and more.

The little gas stoves and appliances for putting upon the gas are very useful in a case like this; for they heat the water and keep it at the right temperature, and in shampooing the hair a great deal depends upon this.

Finally in the ideal shampoo the hair should be rinsed with rainwater. If you cannot get this, take water out of the hot water faucet, let it cool a little and soften it with a teaspoonful of borax to a quart of water.

Use this with the spray and get the hair as clean as possible until it feels light and soft and ready to fly. The tendency to fly can be checked by rubbing on the hairbrush just a little glycerin cut with rosewater and brushing the hair quickly with it. Do not moisten the brush, but pour a little of the mixture in the palm of the hand and run the brush over your palm. Just touch the hair lightly with this.

How to Care For Parrots.

The well known gray parrot is a most satisfactory and popular pet. The male and the female look exactly alike, and both will talk. The female talks less, learning fewer words and phrases, but she pronounces with great distinctness. They are capital mimics and catch different tones of voice with nicety. In the very young gray parrot the iris is black; in the older birds it is yellow. The iris of the young bird's eyes changes gradually. The eyes are darkened about seven months. As the gray parrot is long lived and slowly reaches maturity, the young ones must be fed and watched with special care. The only way to care for a very young parrot is to boil the corn which is fed it and make it into a pulp, putting it into the bird's beak or letting it feed from the owner's fingers, as it would from the beaks of the parent bird, says Our Animal Friends. The feeding of young parrots must be done frequently or they will die of starvation. The gray parrot is fed practically like the others, on hemp, sunflower seed, Indian corn, fresh fruit and some nuts. Almonds are not good for parrots; the bitter almonds make them ill. Parsley is a deadly poison.

How to Manage Oil Stoves.

First, select one made by a good firm; second, use good oil; third, trim the wick evenly; fourth, have every part of the stove free from oil or grease of any kind; fifth, turn the wicks rather low for the first five minutes, then as full as you can without smoking. The oven will take about fifteen minutes to heat. If these hints are followed, these little stoves are a real boon in a home and when looked after properly should neither blacken the pans nor give out the least smell.

How to Bake Mushrooms.

Wash and peel the mushrooms; cut off the stems (which may be used for soup), arrange the mushrooms in a buttered baking dish, with the gills up; moisten, put bits of butter in center of each and bake them in a quick oven for fifteen minutes. Remove from oven and season with salt and pepper, place them on buttered toast, pour a little melted butter over them and serve.

How to Make Potato Chips.

Peel and slice some good potatoes and let them lie in cold water for an hour. Dry by laying the chips on a clean towel and pressing them with another. Fry quickly in boiling hard (after it throws off a blue smoke) to a delicate brown. Take out as soon as they are done. Shake briskly in a hot colander to free from fat and serve at once on a napkin.

How to Clean Piano Keys.

To clean piano keys and old ivory dampen a piece of muslin in alcohol and with it rub the keys. The alcohol can do no damage, and if frequently applied the keys will stand in want of no other treatment. If they have already begun to turn yellow, rub them with caution flannel wet with cologne water.

How to Use Soap Scraps.

It is a good plan to keep a pint jar in the bathroom in which can be put scraps of toilet soap. When the jar is full, pour over the pieces about a cupful of warm water and two teaspoonfuls of glycerin. The result will be a jellylike consistency that can be used instead of ordinary soap.

How to Make Banana Salad.

Cut four bananas in halves lengthwise, then cut each in half again; put these pieces in a glass dish and grate over a very little lemon rind; make a lemon syrup by boiling together quarter cup of lemon juice and half a cup of granulated sugar. Stir until the sugar has dissolved.

How to Test Canned Goods.

To know whether any food is properly preserved in a tin notice the top of the can. If it be the least depressed, the contents are in a proper condition, but if it be raised its contents are unfit for consumption.



"Yes, my son, this is going to hurt me more than it will you."
"All right, pop; try and not holler so loud as ter disturb anybody, will you?"—New York Journal.

Making a Name For Himself.



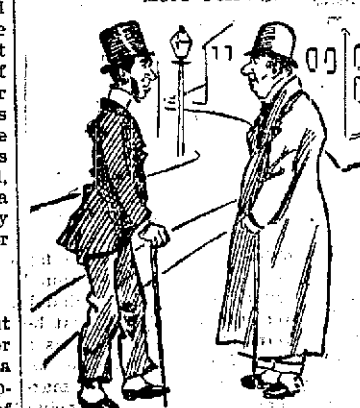
—Chicago Tribune.

The Last Word.



"A woman is never happy unless she gets the last word."
"That's a mistake. A woman always insists on a man having the last word, but it must come in the form of an apology."

More Telling.



"Do you ever exchange hard words with your wife?"
"We often exchange hardware."

Difficult to Diagnose.



Pat—I've got a pain in me side, doc.
Mor. Doctor—Which side?
Pat—Inside me outside, docthor.

In the Right Place.



Headlight—What an excellent chauffeur you have!
Sidelight—Yes. He used to be a locomotive engineer, but was discharged for criminal carelessness.—New York Journal.

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE FARMER.

Established in 1841, for over sixty years it was the NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, known and read in every State in the Union.

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JOB WORK NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE AT... THE JOURNAL.

Neighboring Correspondence

Union Grove

Union Grove, Nov. 17, 1902.
Rev. Coleman addressed large audiences at both of the English churches yesterday. He was formerly presiding elder of the Milwaukee district.
Mrs. E. L. Clark has been on the sick list and under the doctor's care the past week.

Mrs. Senfield is confined to her bed with sickness.
Mr. Jas. Dixon has written home that a deer had fallen before his guns near Pelican. Trust James to get his share of the fleet footed game.

Rev. Wilson and family are attending the Epworth League convention at North Prairie.

John Asby has taken possession of the Commercial hotel and completely refurnished the same, also putting in an acetylene gas plant to light the same. He has also purchased several new rigs and horses for his livery business, and expects to be second to none in the county in his profession. He is assisted by his sons, Fred and Harry, who are both rustlers, and jolly boys. Success to John and his boys.

Mr. Levi Hulbert has purchased two lots from W. W. Meredith and will erect a modern house on the same in the spring.

Chas. Williams will reside in Chicago for the next six months, and will follow the trade of painting while there.

North Cape

North Cape, Nov. 17, 1902.
The play entitled "The Noble Outcast" presented by Waterford talent in the M. W. A. hall last Thursday evening was greatly enjoyed by all present.

The Lutheran society will be at Mr. H. Skario's home Thursday evening. All are invited, and a good time is expected. Some of the young people of Raymond met at D. Mahaffy's Thursday evening to organize a carrom club.

A few from this place attended the Hanson-Marcusson wedding on Wednesday evening.

The hum of the threshing machine is still heard in this town.

The Misses Rosie and Agnes Peterson and Amanda Anderson spent Saturday in Racine.

There will be English meeting in the Lutheran church next Sunday evening.

Miss Daisy M. Adams of Racine spent a few days last week with her cousin Miss Ella Mahaffy.

Miss Ella Swenson has gone to Milwaukee to resume her studies in the conservatory of music.

Alfred Nelson has returned home after a couple of months stay with his sister in Perry, Wis.

Mr. Nelson M. Christiansen was taken very sick while on a visit in Racine last week. He is reported much better but has not returned to his home yet.

Julius Rasmussen is hired to clerk at the store of Geo. Spillum.

Miss Carrie Smith spent Saturday in Milwaukee.

South Bristol
South Bristol, Nov. 17, 1902.

Mr. C. J. Karnes of Kenosha, who has been sick with typhoid fever, was able to be out to visit his parents a few days this week.

Mrs. H. H. Holbrook visited her son in Kenosha a few days last week.

Mr. Frank Karnes of Waterville state normal school, visited his parents over Sunday, and called on acquaintances.

Mrs. D. K. Newell and son spent Saturday and Sunday in Kenosha.

Mr. M. Achen and wife and daughter, Mabel, visited in Kenosha on Sunday.

Elmer Gethen has gone deer hunting in the northern part of the state.

The work on Wesley chapel is nearly completed.

The Ladies' Aid society met with Mrs. Achen on last Thursday.

John Achen spent last week Sunday with his parents.

Will Van Liere of Woodworth, called on A. Graham last week.

Miss Gertrude Hallenbeck and Mr. Colvin of Kenosha, spent Sunday with the former's parents.

Corliss
Corliss, Wis., Nov. 17, 1902.

W. S. Whiting has arrived back from the east where he has been on business. Lewis Lorence visited with his parents at Caledonia Sunday.

The Brown & Broughton Co., are shipping cabbage again.

Jake Johnson has arrived back from North Dakota.

Wm. Ryne was tendered a surprise Friday evening, it being his thirty-second birthday. The evening was spent in games and refreshments.

Wm. Eldridge and family have gone to Mankato, Minn., to make that place their future home.

Mrs. C. A. Brown, Miss Anna Rasmussen and Mrs. J. G. Hanson attended church at Pranksville Sunday.

Russell Lewis of Racine had business here Monday.

M. A. Brown and family spent Sunday in Racine.

Mrs. C. A. Brown and Miss Annie Rasmussen called on Racine friends Monday.

Paul Voigt, delivery man for the Corliss meat market, had a narrow escape from being injured seriously. Saturday evening he fell down a flight of stairs, and laid there an hour unconscious, before he was found.

The M. M. Seor Trunk Co., would like to buy 200 turkeys.

Paris

Paris, Nov. 10, 1902.
Among the Paris visitors last Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gunter of Bristol, and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dutton of Union Grove.

Mrs. M. Hallway and daughter, Mildred, attended service at Paris Corners Sunday.

Mr. Peter Bowers of Spencer, Ia., shook hands with old friends in the neighborhood last week.

Peter Herman, catcher of the Racine ball team, is among the recruits whose self-imposed task is to keep the wild ducks from alighting on the O'Pine river.

The exterior appearance of the Paris Corners church is much improved by the application of two good coats of paint.

Threshing is almost completed in this locality.

Only two women exercised their privilege of voting election day. They doubtless enjoy the distinction of being the first to do so in the history of Paris.

The Epworth League of the Paris M. E. church will hold a basket social at the home of Richard Price on Friday evening, Nov. 21.

Paris, Nov. 13, 1902.

There is to be a basket social at the home of Richard Price Friday evening, Nov. 21.

Miss Minnie Griffiths called on her sister, Mrs. Charles Gunter, of Bristol, last Wednesday.

Miss Emeline Bishop spent Sunday with her parents in Bristol.

Mr. Clarence Curtis of Kenosha, spent last Sunday with friends in East Paris.

Mr. Clarence Price visited friends in Chicago Saturday and Sunday.

Kansaville
Kansaville, Wis., Nov. 17, 1902.

Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Callar and family accompanied by Miss Maud Adams of Merrill, left for their home in Fremont, Louisiana last Monday morning.

Mrs. Bull and grandson Earl Blandin of Racine and Mrs. Viehas Richards and son Walter of Union Grove, spent Saturday with Mrs. D. M. Callar.

Miss Maud Adams spent Saturday and Sunday with Union Grove friends.

Mrs. M. Quirk, who has been quite sick for a few weeks is much better.

Mr. George Wheeler, with four of his carpenters came down from Green Bay Saturday. They will stay long enough to put up a barn for Mr. Will Harvey.

Kelloggs Corners
Kelloggs Corners, Wis., Nov. 17.

Our grangers are complaining again as the ground is too wet for plowing on account of the continuous rains.

Messrs. Math. Neu and John Terry took their threshing machine to Racine last Saturday for repairs.

Mr. Fred Anderson called on Sommers friends last Friday.

On next Friday, Nov. 21, J. F. De Long will sell at auction all of his stock and crops, consisting of one of the best herds of Jersey and Guernsey cows in this section of the country and a large amount of hay, corn and oats.

Mrs. M. A. Gould and daughter Gladys of Somers, spent Saturday with her sisters Mrs. Coughlan and Mrs. Holmes of this place.

Raymond
Frank Hay was a caller at the Center Saturday evening.

Miss Ida More is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Shumway.

Mr. John Kime, Jr. has rented the Gibbs farm for the coming year.

Miss Bertha Hamemas spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Ed. Lower.

RACINE VESSEL WRECKED
Schooner *Joan* Goes on Beach at Jacksonport, Michigan—Valued at \$3,000.

A telegram received here this morning states that the two masted schooner *Joan* has been wrecked at Jacksonport, Michigan. The vessel left here several days ago after a cargo of wood. She was moored at a bridge pier, the hold had been filled, when a storm came up. The lines parted, and the vessel went on the beach, pounded badly on the bottom and soon filled with water. Capt. E. Johnson of this city, principal owner of the craft, realized that it was going to pieces and is said to have sold the ship as she lay for \$500.

The *Joan* was built at Holland, Mich., in 1865, was of 120 tons burthen, 95 feet long, 24 inch beam and 7 feet deep. A number of years ago, the vessel was given a thorough rebuild and considerably enlarged. She was one of the staunchest vessels of the Racine fleet. The loss to Captain Johnson is heavy.

Auction Sale.
W. L. Shumway will sell at public auction Wednesday, Nov. 26, at his old homestead, 2 1/2 miles east of Raymond Center and 1/2 mile west of the Kilbourn road, at 10 o'clock a. m., stock, including work horses, cows, calves, farm implements, including vehicles, mowers, plows, etc., and considerable produce. Terms of sale as usual.

A novel barn, at least in this section of the country has been erected on the farm of Geo. T. Trautwein, this county. It is circular, built entirely of brick and is about eighty feet in diameter.

A silo, about thirty feet across has been constructed in the center and the whole arrangement is so that the cows are stationed in two circles, one about the silo and the other around the inside circle of the barn so that a team can be safely drawn between the two rows of animals at milking time. J. G. Chandler & Co. of this city prepared the plans.

It is proposed to adopt a compulsory cure for drinkers through means of state sanitariums. The idea is to do this by means of a state law.

PRESIDENT HUNTS IN RAIN

Despite Steady Drizzle the Intrepid "Today" Goes After Bear.
SMEDS, Miss., Nov. 17.—Rain which began falling last night was still coming down this morning and the prospect for a resumption of the bear hunt from the camp on the Little-Sundowner was not flattering. The rain was not a pelting downpour, but a steady old autumn drizzle which the weather wise hereabouts predicted might continue several days.

The rain ceased at 11 o'clock. A negro who came into Smeds this morning from the vicinity of the camp reported that the president despite the rain was off shortly after daybreak.

The manner in which "the colonel" stuck to the trail on Saturday last after the others had abandoned the chase and returned to camp, carried for him the most profound respect of Holt Collier, who said he was a "powerful game and persistent hunter."

Tomorrow night the party will break camp. The train will leave here in time to reach Memphis at 9:30 Wednesday morning.

COLLEGE DANCING PARTY
Dr. & Mrs. H. O. Robinson Entertain for the Students Body—Military Review.

Dr. and Mrs. H. O. Robinson entertained for their students Saturday evening with a dancing party in the gymnasium and the event will go down in the annals of college social history, as a decidedly joyous occasion.

To the music of Schulte's orchestra, which was stationed in the northeast corner of the hall, the three troops in full uniform and under command of Major E. B. Floyd and Captains Himes, Millard and Pawling entered the hall and passed in review before the assembled young ladies and their chaperons. Immediately after the entrance of the students, the grand march took place, and was led by Capt. A. Himes of Co. A. and his sister.

Mrs. L. C. Lang. Popular dances then followed each other in rapid succession, everyone demanding an encore, and some of them several, until light refreshments were served, after which the enjoyment of the Terpsichorean art was resumed until the bugle blew drill call and the troops "fell in" and marched to their barracks.

The members of the Monarch football team which played on the college campus Saturday afternoon were present at this social hop and felt highly gratified at the treatment they received, even though they were defeated in the game.

FEW MINERS SONS GRADUATE
Statistics Show Only Four Per Cent Finish the High School Course.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 17.—Statistics gathered by the United Mine Workers from the Schuylkill region for presentation to the arbitration commission, shows that only four per cent of the graduates of the local high schools are sons of miners.

The wage rate shows an average of \$385 per year for the mine workers, wages of laborers being included with the miners in calculation. A protest will be made on behalf of the Schuylkill miners to the commissioners' against the acceptance of the proposition of the Reading company to base the rate of wages on the price of coal. This was the system in vogue here before the strike of 1900 and mine workers say to return to it would be very unsatisfactory.

ON THE SPEAKERSHIP.
La Crosse Republican and Leader:

There are several candidates for the honor of presiding over the next house. The position is one of importance, and is always sought. Four men have been mentioned in this connection, two of whom are aligned with the high tariff element, and the other two with the opposite party.

Littlefield of Maine, and Dulzell of Pennsylvania belong to the high tariff element, and Cannon of Illinois and Babcock of Wisconsin to the revision element. It appears that in the next congress there will be a majority of the members favorable to revision of the tariff in sympathy with the western idea, and the west can undoubtedly elect its man for speaker if it sees fit to do so.

It is certain that the country will demand of the Republican party some revision of the tariff, and if the east, which is proverbially narrow and provincial in its manner of regarding national questions is allowed to control, so much the worse for the Republican party.

A DEMOCRATIC VIEW.
Madison Democrat: Only another instance of Democratic blundering. The party went for the greenbackers years ago and tainted their creed with flatism. It got beautifully whipped. It equated with populism later and got pay for it in 1896 and 1900. It flirted with socialists in Wisconsin on several occasions and every time lost votes where it sought to gain them. This year Mr. Rose made the old blunder. He sought to get the stalwarts. Instead of talking for Democratic principles he tried to get to heaven by dragging others down. It was the old story. Suppose some Democrat now runs for office on good, old-fashioned Democratic principles and a Democratic platform. This trying to get voters from stalwarts, bolters, populists, greenbackers and what not has always proved a failure. It is a blunder that should never be committed again.

A large number of legislators-elect have innocently supposed they controlled their own votes, that is, of course, subject to pledges made. Are they right or not?

OFFICIAL VOTE IN STATE

Tabulated Statement by Counties Shows La Follette's Re-election by 47,227 Plurality.

The following tabulated table gives the vote for governor in the different counties of the state at the last election:

Counties.	Follette, Rose.
Adams	1236 383
Ashland	2280 1752
Barron	2174 620
Bayfield	1892 426
Brown	3654 3283
Buffalo	1267 326
Burnett	585 20
Calumet	1235 325
Chippewa	2907 1611
Clark	2579 1720
Columbia	3389 2240
Crawford	1746 1572
Dane	1561 6463
Dodge	2810 5343
Door	1888 707
Douglas	2933 1762
Dunn	1736 817
Fau Claire	2762 1597
Florence	267 169
Fond du Lac	4443 4903
Forest	484 272
Gates	573 225
Grant	4411 2642
Green	2231 1002
Green Lake	1400 1332
Iowa	2890 1707
Iron	1135 593
Jackson	2192 3843
Jefferson	2308 1435
Jewett	1930 1895
Kewaunee	1385 1718
Koshong	3806 3300
La Crosse	1733 1509
Lafayette	1167 1243
Langlade	1182 1412
Lincoln	3534 3378
Manitowoc	3745 3657
Marathon	2830 1760
Marquette	1289 1045
Milwaukee	26841 23134
Monroe	2003 1912
Oconto	1077 1619
Ondaga	1054 670
Outagamie	3877 2287
Pierce	1677 1677
Pepin	1315 341
Pierce	1386 215
Portage	2001 2450
Price	1097 737
Racine	4452 3824
Richland	2080 1410
Rock	5073 3146
St. Croix	2403 1836
Sauk	2775 2085
Sawyer	578 467
Shawano	2297 1493
Shelby	4440 3731
Shoshone	1026 1050
Traverse	2430 1745
Vernon	700 516
Washburn	2388 1448
Washington	2140 2327
Waushara	3790 3001
Waupaca	3489 1030
Waupesa	2107 555
Winnebago	6101 4811
Wood	2740 1820

Total 192478 145251

The Republican candidates and net pluralities are:

La Follette, governor, plurality 47,227.
Davidson, lieutenant governor, plurality 59,121.

Kempf, state treasurer, plurality 68,950.

Sturdevant, attorney general, plurality 51,728.

Thomas, railroad commissioner, plurality 51,728.

Host, insurance commissioner, plurality 59,166.

While the pluralities show that Gov. La Follette was 11,926 behind Mr. Host the comparison of the total votes cast shows that the governor ran well up with the ticket and that he received within 1,345 votes as many as were cast for Mr. Davidson. Gov. La Follette received a total of 192,478 votes while there were cast for Mr. Davidson 193,823 votes. The face of the returns show that the stalwarts cut the governor about 15,000. Their cutting the governor and voting for Rose made a difference of about 30,000 in the governor's plurality. To offset this the face of the returns show that about 6,000 Democrats cut Rose and voted for La Follette which made up 16,000 of this difference and about 2,000 Social Democrats and members of other parties also voted for the governor, leaving the net difference in plurality of about 12,000. If Gov. La Follette had received the 15,000 stalwart votes instead of Rose he would have carried the state by 77,000 instead of 47,000.

Candidate Rose led the Democratic ticket, having 143,251 votes, or 10,540 more than John Wattawa, who received 134,700.

When one deer hunter by mistake slaughters human game nothing is said about it, but if he kills a horse instead, recompense must be forth coming.

Free Holiday Games
In each pound package of Lion Coffee

from now until Christmas will be found a free game, amusing and instructive—50 different kinds.

Get Lion Coffee and a Free Game at Your Grocers.

WRIGHT AND CHAFFEE ARE CHICAGO'S GUESTS
Three Days of Lavish Entertainment Will Mark Visit of Returned Officials From Philippines.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Major General Adna R. Chaffee and Vice Gov. Luke E. Wright of the Philippine islands arrived here at 3:45 a. m. today, an hour and a half behind schedule time. In the party were General and Mrs. Chaffee, Governor and Mrs. Wright, Major and Mrs. Phillips and daughter, Captain J. R. Lindsay, Lieut. Roy Harper and Prof. Harper of Chicago. The late arrival was due to the heavy train bearing the party. After a short reception at the Northwestern railway station the visitors were driven to the Auditorium Annex where they will stop during their stay in Chicago. They were met at the train by committees representing the Union League club and the Grand Army Hall and Memorial association.

After resting from their journey and receiving numerous callers the party was taken for a drive through the parks and boulevards this afternoon and points of interest about the city visited. The evening will probably be spent at Powers theatre. Many receptions, dinners, banquets and trips about the city are scheduled for the three days' visit of the party in Chicago.

Valuations of Milwaukee county seem to be tangled up. The tax commissioner makes the annual value \$171,880, 638, while the county board fixes it at \$165,703,267.

LATEST TELEGRAPH MARKETS
New York Stocks.
Reported by North & Co.

LIST OF STOCKS.

Am. Sugar 114 1/2
Am. Tobacco 114 1/2
Am. Cotton 114 1/2
Am. Oil 114 1/2
Am. Paper 114 1/2
Am. Rubber 114 1/2
Am. Steel 114 1/2
Am. T. & E. 114 1/2
Am. W. 114 1/2
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